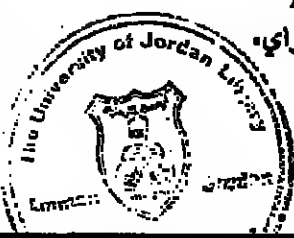


## Syrian peacekeepers to enter Tripoli

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian peacekeeping troops will enter the north-Lebanese port of Tripoli on Sunday to enforce a ceasefire ending three weeks of fighting, a spokesman for one of the battling militias said Saturday. Abdullah Baboni of the Sunni Muslim "Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed)," told a radio station Tawheed and its pro-Syrian militia enemies would hand over heavy and medium weapons to Syrian troops and leave battle lines. News of the deployment raised hopes for the release of three Soviet officials held by extremists (See stories below). Tawheed leader Sheikh Saeed Shaaban, who previously opposed Syrian troop deployment, appealed to followers on Saturday to abide the truce agreement. "Everyone should cooperate with our brethren, the Syrians, and the entering forces and should not harass any of them," he told the "Voice of the Homeland," radio station.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية، الرأى

Volume 10 Number 2987

AMMAN, SUNDAY OCTOBER 6, 1985, MUHARRAM 21, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Iraq keeps up Kharg attacks

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its warplanes hit Kharg Island on Saturday for the third time in three days and the 21st since it launched a drive to close the vital Iranian oil terminal on Aug. 15. A military spokesman said the raid took place at 11:40 a.m. (0840 GMT) and all the planes involved returned safely to base. He said the attack, less than 12 hours after the previous reported strike, was aimed at keeping Kharg in flames and out of service, but gave no further details.

Iranian envoy holds talks in the UAE, page 2

## Mubarak's adviser due in Tunisia

TUNIS (Petra) — Dr. Osama Al Baz, director of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's office, is expected to arrive here on Sunday on a short visit to Tunisia for discussions with Tunisian officials on scopes of Egyptian-Tunisian cooperation. High-ranking Tunisian officials had paid tribute to Egypt's condemnation of the Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) here on Tuesday. Egypt rejects Israeli's peace conference proposal, page 2

## Former Bangladesh president dies

DHAKA (R) — Former Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar, ousted from power in a military coup in 1982, died here on Saturday, a hospital spokesman said. Justice Sattar, 79, was admitted to the Suhrawardy Hospital two weeks ago with heart problems but failed to respond to treatment, the spokesman said.

## Habre: Libyan jets flew over N'djamena

N'DJAMENA (R) — President Hissene Habre said on Saturday that Libyan military aircraft had flown over the Chad capital, N'djamena, on several occasions in the past week. He told reporters this probably meant that Libya, whose forces occupy the northern half of Chad, was "up to something."

## Strong quake rocks west Canada

GOLDEN, Colorado (R) — A strong earthquake rocked the western provinces of Canada on Saturday, the U.S. Geological Survey reported.

## NATO chief says strategy could also work with arms cuts

BONN (R) — NATO Chief Commander General Bernard Rogers has said the Western strategy of flexible response could still work if 50 per cent cuts in strategic weapons were made as proposed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr. Rogers told West German Television in an interview Friday night that, provided such reductions were balanced and verifiable, NATO's flexible response strategy could still be applied (U.S. aides sceptical over Soviet proposal, page 8).

## INSIDE

- \* Egypt rejects Israeli peace conference proposal, page 2
- \* Jordan sends plenipotentiary of medical supplies to Sudan, page 3
- \* Curious reasoning at the Ministry of Tourism, by Fahed Fanek, page 4
- \* Palestinian conferees seek ways to regain occupied homeland, page 5
- \* American men cling to slim lead at World Cup Athletics, page 6
- \* Oil experts see time running out for OPEC's forceful role, page 7
- \* Portugal goes to polls today, page 8

# U.N. Security Council condemns Israeli raid as act of aggression

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council has condemned Tuesday's Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis as an "act of armed aggression" and said the council considered Tunisia had the right to "appropriate reparations" for the loss of human life and damage resulting from the attack.

The vote on the resolution was 14 in favour and none against, with the United States abstaining. Resolution demanded that Israel refrain from perpetrating "such acts of aggression" or from the threat to do so.

The council urgently requested all U.N. members to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states (See full text of resolution on page 2).

U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters contended that despite his government's deep and abiding friendship with Tunisia, it could not support the resolution, "disproportionately placing all blame for this latest round of the rising spiral of violence in the Middle East onto only one set of shoulders while not also holding at fault those responsible for the terrorist acts which provoked it."

Mr. Walters said the incident

under debate should serve as an impetus for the peace process. "If this unhappy event demonstrates anything, it is that we must concentrate our efforts to bring about peace in the region and thereby obviate the need for ever again considering such incidents in the United Nations context."

Speaking before the vote, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi said: "It was not the military staff headquarters of the PLO which was attacked... but a clearly defined urban area, the home of numerous Tunisian families and a small number of Palestinian civilians who had sought refuge there after the difficult ordeals they had endured during the Israeli acts of aggression in Lebanon."

He said 68 civilians had been killed and more than 100 wounded.

Referring to Israel's charge that the PLO's elite Force 17 had carried out the Lamaca attack, Mr. Essebsi said it was clear its headquarters were not located within the territory of Tunisia.

He told the council: "Tunisia has not become a military base... a terrorist base. No act of terrorism

has been perpetrated from its territory. No Tunisian national has been involved."

Israeli Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu, who also spoke before the vote, said passage of the resolution would be a victory for "terrorism" and a profound setback in the war against it (Israel unhappy over U.S. vote on resolution, page 2).

Zehdi Terzi, representing the PLO, charged collusion between the United States and Israel in carrying out the air strike.

He said Israel did not have enough tanker aircraft to refuel the planes used in the raid. He also said the U.S. Sixth Fleet supplied "radar co-ordination" and jammed Egyptian radar to prevent monitoring of the operation.

"We also have information that the feeder planes took off from some U.S. bases in the Mediterranean," he said, adding that U.S. satellite photographs were also made available to Israel.

Responding to this, Mr. Walters, who is president of the Security Council this month, denied the United States had any advance knowledge of the Israeli attack.

In Cairo, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali hailed the Security Council vote as "a diplomatic victory for Egyptian diplomacy."

Presidential adviser on foreign policy Osama Baz, also commenting on the resolution, told reporters a firm stand by Egypt, Europe and the non-aligned nations help persuade the U.S. to abstain from voting.

Iraq criticises U.S. stand, page 2

## Beirut kidnappers maintain silence as militias hunt for Soviet hostages

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese militiamen on Saturday continued the hunt for three kidnapped Soviet embassy officials but reported no progress, as the abductors kept up a three-day silence.

The U.S. embassy meanwhile said there was no fresh word either on the fate of embassy political officer William Buckley, kidnapped 19 months ago and said by his kidnappers on Friday to have been sentenced to death.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said Friday there was no confirmation that Mr. Buckley had been killed. Kalb said the U.S. was seeking further information.

The spokesman added that the U.S. was still operating on the assumption that all American hostages in Lebanon were alive.

In Beirut, Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuri Sosulikov had talks with Walid Junblatt and Nabih Berri, leaders of the two major militias controlling west Beirut, whose intelligence services are trying to track down the kidnappers.

Mr. Sosulikov was grim-faced after meeting Mr. Berri. Asked by reporters whether there were any new developments, he replied "nothing," but said he hoped the

problem would be resolved.

The kidnappers killed Soviet diplomat Arkady Katkov on Wednesday and then threatened to kill the three others.

The Islamic Jihad (holy war) organisation on Friday announced Mr. Buckley's imminent "execution," in retaliation for the Israeli air raid on Palestine Liberation Organisation headquarters in Tunis last Tuesday. No body has been found.

Islamic Jihad, believed to be an umbrella name for groups of anti-Western radicals, says it holds five other Americans, whom it has threatened to kill, and four Frenchmen.

A spokesman at the Soviet embassy, which has been guarded by militia tanks, guns and earthworks since Mr. Katkov's killing on Wednesday and a bomb threat the same day, said it had no news of the missing officials.

"Nothing new. We are waiting," he said. But he added there would be no further evacuation following Friday's departure of over half the 150-strong Soviet community from Beirut.

President Amin Gemayel has assured Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that Lebanon is doing

its utmost to save the lives of the Soviet hostages.

"Intensive efforts are being exerted on various levels to ensure the safety of the detained officials and their release," Mr. Gemayel said in a personal message to Mr. Gorbachev Friday night.

Mr. Gemayel's message, sent to Paris where Mr. Gorbachev was on an official visit, said Mr. Katkov's killing was "directed against a friendly state... the Soviet Union has always supported Lebanon, defending it from attack and hacking Arab rights."

Sources close to militia security teams hunting the kidnappers said they believed the Soviet hostages were still in west Beirut, where they were seized six days ago.

But they said the militias had not been able to identify the abductors and expressed no optimism about the hunt.

The "Islamic Liberation Organisation-Ibn Al Waleed Forces," on whose behalf callers have claimed responsibility for seizing the Soviets and killing Mr. Katkov, has said nothing since Wednesday.

Soviets get sombre taste of Lebanese violence, page 2

## Two missing Israelis found shot dead near Jerusalem

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — Israeli forces on Saturday found the bodies of two Israelis missing since Wednesday in a forest near Jerusalem. They had been shot and police said they believed Palestinian commandos killed them.

Troops and helicopters scoured the hills west of the city for two days after Mordechai Suissa and Edna Harari failed to return from a hiking trip.

A man saying he was speaking for the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) elite "Force 17" on Friday called a news agency in Jerusalem and claimed responsibility for the latest death.

They were killed shortly after Israeli warplanes bombed PLO headquarters near Tunis.

## Shaky ceasefire holds for second day in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — A Syrian-sponsored ceasefire has silenced the big guns in the north-Lebanese city of Tripoli after three weeks of fighting that killed hundreds of people and made several hundred thousand homeless.

But occasional machine gun bursts and rocket explosions echoed down rubble-strewn streets even after pro-Syrian militias and Muslim fundamentalists agreed on Thursday to end their fighting.

Kidnappers in Beirut have said they will kill three Soviet hostages unless Moscow intervened to end attacks on Tripoli's "Islamic Unification Movement" (Tawheed) by pro-Syrian parties.

"This (ceasefire) accord might bring a ray of hope for the Soviets," pro-Syrian Arab Baath Party chief Assam Kanso told Reuters.

Mr. Kanso said his party, one of

several that launched a massive attack on Tawheed last Saturday, would continue to reinforce positions around Tawheed strongholds in Tripoli until the ceasefire "is fully implemented."

The shaky ceasefire went into effect in Tripoli on Friday and the battle lines were quiet Saturday. A Red Cross convoy was able to pick up wounded in only the second casualty evacuation since fighting began three weeks ago in the city of 700,000 people, most of whom have fled.

A Red Cross spokesman said the 16-vehicle convoy delivered blood to local hospitals and took out 37 badly wounded.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees said it was rushing supplies to 1,500 refugees found trapped in a cellar by the fighting without food or water.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai is received by cabinet members upon his return from the U.S. after a visit accompanying His Majesty King Hussein (Petra photo)

## Palestinian victims laid to rest near bombed PLO headquarters

31 bodies expected to be buried in Jordan

HAMMAM-LIF, Tunisia (Agencies) — Twenty Palestinians killed when Israeli jets bombed the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters near Tunis last Tuesday were buried with full military honours on Saturday in an emotional ceremony near the scene of the raid.

Fourteen white-helmeted Tunisian national guardsmen fired a single volley of rifle shots as the dead were buried at Hammam-Lif, a small town 30 kilometres south of Tunis.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, wearing olive-green fatigues and a black and white headscarf, led PLO officials at the funeral. Tunisia was represented by President Habib Bourguiba's wife Wassila.

A Tunisian bugler sounded the Last Post as the coffins — draped in the black, white and red PLO flag — were lowered into the ground.

In Amman, informed sources told the Jordan Times the bodies of another 31 Palestinians killed in the Israeli raid were expected to be flown to Amman on Sunday for burial. The funeral is expected to be held Sunday, they said.

Relatives of the dead live in Jordan.

Rescue workers could not locate the bodies of seven other victims of the raid because the at-

tacking Israeli planes dropped vacuum bombs, the sources said. The families of the seven flew to Tunis to attend Saturday's burial, which also commemorated those whose bodies were not found.

Some of the rest of the Palestinian victims of the raid were expected to be sent to Egypt, where relatives live. PLO officials in Tunis were quoted as saying by Reuters.

No formal casualty toll has been issued, but Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi said at the United Nations Friday night that 68 Palestinians and Tunisian civilians had died. He gave no figure for military dead.

On Saturday, four camouflaged Tunisian army trucks bearing wreaths and flying Tunisian and Palestinian flags picked up the coffins from the shattered PLO headquarters at the seaside village of Borj Cedria, set amid pines and palms.

Palestinian boys wearing keffiyehs and waving flags, chanted "Palestine, Palestine" as the cortege set off on the coastal road to Hammam-Lif, with two Tunisian soldiers standing guard on each truck.

Mr. Arafat, who stood by the destroyed PLO headquarters with senior PLO officials, including Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), was

embraced by Wassila Bourguiba as she offered her condolences for the Palestinian dead.

Tunisians giving V-for-victory signs lined part of the route. About 500 more were waiting at the hillside cemetery. Women wailed and Mr. Arafat comforted relatives.

In a 15-minute funeral oration, Mr. Arafat paid tribute to the dead.

No formal ceremony is known to have been held for the Tunisian victims of the raid, believed to number 11 or 12.

Tunisian officials said on Friday some of them had already been buried in discreet family ceremonies aimed at avoiding publicity.

Iraq has called for an extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) and the presidents of parliamentary councils to discuss the frequent Israeli attacks on Arab countries.

The Iraqi call was contained in two cables which the speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, Saadoun Hammadi, sent to the speaker of the Tunisian Lower House of parliament, Mahmoud Al Mas'adi, and the speaker of the Palestinian National Council (PNC), Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sach.

## Rifai: King influenced change in U.S. stand on Israeli air raid

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai returned to Amman from the U.S. on Saturday and disclosed that His Majesty King Hussein played a key role in sharpening the U.S. response to Tuesday's Israeli raid on the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In a statement he made upon arrival in Amman, Mr. Rifai said that King Hussein was displeased with the initial American reaction and expressed his displeasure to the American administration.

"The King told the administration that its initial reaction was in violation of international laws and of American-Tunisian relations and contravened the declared U.S. intentions to push the Middle East peace process forward," Mr. Rifai said.

"The King explained to the administration that the Israeli attack was aimed at undermining the peace process, the prime minister said. 'The King had already warned against such attempts to undermine the peace process during his speech at the United Nations' on Sept. 27, Mr. Rifai noted."

The King's protest affected the American position and influenced the U.S. decision not to veto a Security Council condemnation of the Israeli raid on Friday, Mr. Rifai said.

Immediately after the Israeli attack on Tuesday the American administration described it as "a legitimate right of self-defence... in retaliation to terrorist attacks against Israel."

The following day, however, the administration modified its position a little saying that the attack was "understandable" but "deplorable" since the U.S. in pri-

(Continued on page 3)

## Reagan renews call for direct Mideast talks

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan on Saturday praised the president of Tunisia during a radio address in which he repeated his call for direct peace negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

Israel raided Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in Tunis this week, and Tunisia and other Arab countries were angered by the relatively uncritical tone the Reagan administration initially adopted toward the raid.

In his weekly radio address, Mr. Reagan focused on the overall prospects for peace talks in the Middle East, and specifically cited the reports of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in seeking Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Mr. Reagan called the Bourguiba government "a true friend."

Mr. Reagan, who has walked a thin line in his support of Israeli retaliation against "terrorism" and U.S. condemnation of Middle East violence, called the renewal of violence in the region "abhorrent."

"In shock and dismay we've watched murderous attacks on Israeli civilians, and in response an Israeli military raid on a PLO headquarters in a country that is an old friend of the United States," he said.

(Continued on page 3)

## Tunis would have severed ties if U.S. vetoed U.N. resolution, diplomats say

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia would have severed diplomatic relations with Washington if the United States had vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution condemning Israel's raid on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters here, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

President Habib Bourguiba, who has long pursued a pro-Western policy including close ties with the U.S., was resolved to take this step before the U.N. vote on Friday night, the sources said. In the event, the U.S. did not cast a veto and abstained.

Mr. Bourguiba on Saturday welcomed this, saying Washington modified its position at his request, the official TAP news agency said.

Commenting on the Security

Council resolution, which condemned Tuesday's Israeli raid as an act of armed aggression, TAP said: "The American position was decisive in allowing the council to adopt the Tunisian resolution."

"The adoption of such a clear and forceful resolution constitutes a victory for Tunisia and for all legitimate causes. It is also a triumph of good sense and justice," TAP added.

Sixty-eight Palestinians and Tunisians died in the attack, according to the Tunisian foreign minister.

The diplomatic sources said that Tunisia was earlier resolved to recall its Washington ambassador for consultations in the event of a U.S. veto, but Mr. Bourguiba subsequently decided on a diplomatic

rift.

The toughening of the 82-year-old president's stance was greatly due to the strength and breadth of support in world opinion, the sources added.

The Security Council vote followed anti-U.S. street demonstrations in Tunisia sparked by Washington's early statements backing the Israeli raid.

Armoured vehicles were detailed to guard the U.S. embassy here after demonstrations in the capital and in the southeastern port of Gafes on Wednesday and Thursday.

Non-essential UMS personnel were instructed to stay at home and all American institutions apart from the embassy have been closed for the past three days.

## Gorbachev ends successful Paris visit

PARIS (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev waved goodbye to his French hosts Saturday and headed home for Moscow after a four-day visit to Paris which established him as a major personality on the world stage.

Mr. Gorbachev was seen off by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius at Orly airport. He spent the morning at the Soviet embassy where he met French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais while his wife Raisa visited Paris's New Picasso Museum with Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand.

French commentators said Mr. Gorbachev had achieved few concrete results from his talks with President Francois Mitterrand but described his visit as a personal success.

The right-wing newspaper Le Figaro said Mr. Gorbachev had

proved to be "exceptional in many respects" but his impact was mainly due to the weaknesses of his forerunners in the Kremlin.

Mr. Gorbachev, 20 years younger than his predecessors in the Kremlin, skillfully used the worldwide interest in his first sortie to the West to publicise the Soviet stand on arms control in advance of his summit with President Reagan in Geneva next month.

French analysts said Mr. Gorbachev's visit signalled the return of a vigorous Soviet diplomatic presence on the European scene after several years of immobility.

In West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he believed the chances of securing peace with increasingly less weapons had improved with Mr. Gorbachev's visit to France.

The trip was the first by a top

Kremlin leader to France since 1977 and went a large part of the way to restoring the top-level dialogue with Paris that Moscow has always sought.

When he took office in 1981 Mr. Mitterrand suspended the tradition of annual Franco-Soviet summits and waited until June 1984 before visiting Moscow.

In a toast at a dinner in the Soviet embassy Friday night, Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Mitterrand that the two countries had renewed the tradition of "regular, practically annual" meetings.

Mr. Mitterrand was careful not to go so far, saying in reply only that he hoped there would be less of an interval between future meetings.

U.S. aides sceptical over Gorbachev's proposals, page 8



# Egypt rejects Israeli peace conference proposal

## Protesters call for expulsion of Israeli envoy

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Saturday rejected an Israeli call for China and the Soviet Union to be excluded from any Middle East peace conference, as demonstrators called for expulsion of Israel's ambassador because of its air raid on Tunis last week.

Minister of Culture Ahmad Helwan said an Israeli request to take part in next January's Cairo Book Fair had been refused. Officials said the move was a further protest at the attack on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in Tunis, in which some 50 people died.

Egypt has already condemned the raid and cancelled talks with Israel on a dispute over the Sinai coastal strip of Taba.

Israeli government sources told Reuters Friday Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres would consider an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict with only the U.S., Britain and France representing the U.N. Security Council.

Mr. Peres would consider Soviet participation only if Moscow renewed diplomatic relations with Israel broken in 1967 while China, the fifth permanent member of the council, should only be involved if it established links with Israel, they said.

Ossama Baz, top foreign policy advisor to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, said Egypt insisted all the Council's permanent members should be involved in the Middle East peace conference proposed by Egypt and Jordan.

"It is not up to Israel to set conditions for convening an international conference as it is only one party to it," he told reporters.

Hundreds of demonstrators from Egyptian opposition parties, supported by students, massed Saturday at Cairo University in the suburb of Giza — just 100 metres from the Israeli embassy — to demand the immediate expul-

through official statements and at the Security Council.

Egypt condemned the raid, in which more than 50 people were killed, and called off scheduled talks with Israel over the disputed coastal strip of Taba in Sinai.

Mr. Aubert is due in Egypt on Monday on a visit and will go on to Israel on Friday.

He told the Swiss parliament Thursday that Egypt had asked him to carry a message to Israel explaining Cairo's position on the Middle East peace process after the raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Tunis.

Meanwhile, Egypt's Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala was quoted Saturday as saying that superpower rivalry in the Middle East had heightened tension in the region.

"The Middle East is sadly an area of rivalry between the superpowers, and this has a negative impact on the security of the region and carries with it the risk of a confrontation," he told the weekly magazine Akhbar Al Yom.

Asked if Egypt was in an arms race with Israel, Marshal Abu Ghazala said Egypt's military policy was defensive and that Egypt was trying to stay out of the regional arms race.

"This would lead to conflict and conflict could lead to war," he said.

## 13 Congressmen urge Cyprus to punish Larnaca gunmen

WASHINGTON (R) — Thirteen U.S. Congressmen have urged Cyprus to swiftly and severely punish those responsible for shooting a yacht in Larnaca Harbour last week and shooting dead three Israelis.

Three suspects are being held in jail while police probe the killings.

The Congressmen, who comprise the entire House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, said: "This instance of premeditated, cold-blooded murder of innocent people merits the most severe punishment that can be administered under the laws of Cyprus."

## Text of U.N. condemnation of Israeli raid

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following is the text of a resolution adopted by the Security Council condemning Israel's air raid into Tunisia last Tuesday.

The Security Council, Having considered the letter dated Oct. 1, 1985, in which Tunisia made a complaint against Israel following the act of aggression which the latter committed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia.

Having heard the statement by the minister for foreign affairs of Tunisia.

Having noted with concern that the Israeli attack has caused heavy loss of human life and extensive material damage.

Considering that, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Gravely concerned at the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region posed by the air raid perpetrated on Oct. 1, 1985 by Israel in the area of Hammam Plage, situated in the southern suburb of Tunis.

Drawing attention to the serious effect which the

aggression carried out by Israel and all acts contrary to the charter cannot but have on any initiative designed to establish an overall, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Considering that the Israeli government claimed responsibility for the attack as soon as it had been carried out.

1. Condemns vigorously the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct;

2. Demands that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from the threat to do so;

3. Urgently requests the states members of the United Nations to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states;

4. Considers that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations as a result of the loss of human life and material damage which it has suffered and for which Israel has claimed responsibility;

5. Requests the secretary general to report to it on the implementation of this resolution by Nov. 30, 1985 at the latest;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 774111-19

### MAIN CHANNEL

7:00 — Kocan  
7:30 — Cartoons  
8:00 — Arabic Series  
8:45 — Benji  
9:00 — Local Programme  
9:30 — News Programme  
9:45 — Tomorrow's Programme  
10:00 — News in Hebrew  
10:30 — News in Arabic  
10:45 — A special programme on Egypt on the anniversary of Middle East 1973 War  
11:00 — Arabic Series  
11:30 — Tomorrow's Programme  
11:45 — Highlights from Jewish Festival  
12:00 — News in Arabic  
12:30 — News in Arabic  
12:45 — Highlights Cont.

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:30 — Apostrophe  
18:00 — News in French  
18:15 — Les amours des années folles  
18:30 — News in Hebrew  
18:45 — News in Arabic  
19:00 — Kate and Allie  
19:15 — The Way of the Warrior  
19:30 — News in English  
22:00 — Best Seller — Death in California — Part 2

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM & partly on 9360 KHz, SW  
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 — Light Music  
07:30 — Newsdesk  
08:00 — Morning Show  
08:30 — News Summary  
08:45 — Pop Session  
09:00 — News Summary  
09:30 — Pop Session Cont.  
10:00 — News Bulletin  
10:15 — Instruments  
10:30 — News Summary  
10:45 — Concert Hour  
11:00 — News Summary  
11:30 — Old Favorites  
11:45 — Listeners' Choice  
12:00 — News Summary  
12:30 — News Summary  
12:45 — Newsdesk  
13:00 — Date with a Star  
13:30 — Evening Show  
14:00 — News Summary  
14:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
14:45 — News Summary

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS  
\* An exhibition of paintings by Hussein Madi at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.  
\* An exhibition of paintings by Koussey Moussayd at the Royal Cultural Centre.  
\* An exhibition of "Posters and Aviation" at the French Cultural Centre.

### MUSIC WEEK

\* The Jordanian musicians associations week "The Arab Tune Group" at 7:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 644371  
British Centre 641520  
French Centre 6361478  
German Cultural Centre 637009  
Greek Institute 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777  
Haya Arts Centre 665195  
Hebrew Youth City 6671816  
Y.W.C.A. 641793  
Amman Municipal Library 637111  
University of Jordan Library 843555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qara (Chadid Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Manbijah, Jabal Luwadi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 630128.  
Martyr's Memorial (Martyrs' Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### JUEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

09:15 — Agaba (RJ)  
09:30 — Kuwait (RJ)  
09:30 — Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:40 — Cairo (RJ)  
09:40 — Jeddah (RJ)  
09:40 — Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
09:40 — Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ)  
11:00 — Berlin, Larnaca (RJ)  
12:15 — Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)  
13:45 — Cairo (RJ)  
13:45 — Kuwait (RJ)  
14:30 — Tripoli, Larnaca (RJ)  
16:15 — Baghdad (RJ)  
17:15 — Agaba (RJ)  
17:15 — New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
17:15 — Paris, Brussels (RJ)  
17:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
17:30 — Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)  
17:40 — Athens (RJ)  
17:50 — London (RJ)  
18:00 — Rome (RJ)  
18:00 — Athens, Damascus (RJ)  
18:00 — Madrid, Geneva (RJ)  
18:30 — Frankfurt (RJ)  
19:30 — Frankfurt (RJ)  
19:30 — London (RJ)  
19:30 — Baghdad (RJ)

### DEPARTURES

06:20 — Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 — Agaba (RJ)  
08:00 — Beirut (MEA)  
08:00 — Damascus, Paris (AF)  
08:20 — Damascus, Rome (AZ)  
10:20 — Larnaca, Berlin (LH)  
11:30 — Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:30 — Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
11:30 — Athens, Agaba (RJ)  
12:15 — Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)  
12:20 — Larnaca, Berlin (LH)  
13:15 — Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
13:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 — Kuwait (RJ)  
14:30 — Tripoli, Larnaca (RJ)  
15:00 — Agaba (RJ)  
15:30 — Larnaca, Tripoli (LH)  
17:30 — Baghdad (RJ)  
17:30 — Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)  
19:30 — Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)  
20:00 — Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)  
20:10 — Dubai, Muscat (RJ)

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228  
Amman civil defence 198, 199  
Civil Defence Unit 271293, 273131  
Civil Defence Qawwash 770733  
Ambulance 195, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade 198  
First aid 630341  
Blood bank 778303  
Civil Defence rescue 661111  
Fire headquarters 622063  
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777  
Police headquarters 639141  
Traffic police 8963901  
Electric Power Co. 6363814, 642481  
Municipal water company 7712568  
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5333060

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be fair, with normal temperature and winds will be southeasterly moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.  
Low high temperature in deg. C.  
Amman 13/30  
Agaba 13/30  
Deserts 17/31  
Jordan Valley 20/33  
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Agaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 17 per cent, Agaba 33 per cent.

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Saturday rates  
Local selling rates in JLD  
Bahraini dinar 1000/1020  
Dutch guilder 126.6/127.6  
Egyptian guinea 230/240  
French franc 47/47.4  
Iraqi dinar 364/369  
Japanese yen (for 100) 176.5/177.9  
Kuwaiti riyal 1278.5/1283.5  
Lebanese lira 21/21.7  
Omani riyal 1092.5/1097.5  
Qatari riyal 103.2/104.2  
Saudi riyal 108.4/104  
Swedish crown 47.4/47.8  
Swiss franc 174.8/176.2  
Syrian lira 31/32  
UAE dirham 102.6/103.5  
U.S. sterling pound 532.2/539.5  
U.S. dollar 375.3/378.4  
W. German mark 143.6/144.7

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.  
Apple (American) 240/250  
Apple (European) 300/320  
Banana 300/320  
Banana (Mukammal) 250/270  
Beans 420/360  
Cabbage 280/140  
Carrot 160/120  
Cauliflower 270/220  
Cucumber (large) 280/150  
Cucumber (small) 350/280  
Eggplant (large) 180/120  
Eggplant (small) 230/180  
Figs (green) 250/200  
Garlic (without leaves) 400/320  
Grapes 280/240  
Jowar 350/300

Lebanon (green) 160/120  
Mallow 90/60  
Marrow (large) 200/280  
Marrow (small) 170/120  
Onion (dry) 440/380  
Okra 100/70  
Parsley 100/70  
Pumpkin 260/200  
Peas 540/480  
Pepper (green) 200/160  
Pepper (hot) 240/200  
Potatoes 240/180  
Radicchio 100/80  
Sweet Melon 170/120  
Tomatoes 270/200  
Water Melon 200/150

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Iranian envoy holds talks in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — An Iranian envoy Saturday delivered a message from President Ali Khamenei to United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan, the Emirates News Agency said. It named the envoy as Ali Mohammad Besharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister, but gave no details of the message. Iranian sources said Besharati, who arrived in the UAE Friday night, would also visit Bahrain and Qatar on his current tour to brief officials on developments in Iran's five-year-old war with Iraq.

Spain frees suspected commando

MADRID (R) — A Lebanese who was alleged to be the second-ranking member in Europe of the Palestinian extremist organisation Abu Nidal was acquitted by a Spanish court of belonging to a terrorist organisation, court officials said. The court found there was insufficient evidence to convict Said Ali Khalidie on the charge. The prosecution had asked for a seven-year prison sentence. Khalidie was arrested last November and police said he kept in his Madrid flat documents that proved the purchase of explosives and information on the movements of moderate Arab diplomats and students. The court fined Khalidie 50,000 pesetas (\$300) for using a false Moroccan passport, the officials said.

Kahane loses U.S. citizenship

WASHINGTON (R) — Meir Kahane, a radical member of the Israeli parliament who advocates the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel, has been deprived of his American citizenship, the State Department has said. The New York born rabbi's citizenship had been under review for more than a year because of his membership of the Israeli parliament, which requires an oath of allegiance to Israel. The State Department said a certificate of loss of nationality was issued for Kahane on Wednesday "stating that he had expatriated himself effective Aug. 13, 1984 by assuming his seat in the Knesset (parliament)". The department press office, responding to questions, said Kahane was free to apply for a visa to visit the United States as an Israeli citizen. But it said it could not speculate on whether a visa would be granted, noting that applications were judged on a case by case basis according to the circumstances at the time and the purpose of the visit. Kahane, leader of the tiny Kach Party who formerly headed the militant Jewish Defence League in New York, made a trip to the United States last month.

Soviets get sombre taste of Lebanese violence

Beirut (R) — The killing of a Soviet diplomat in Beirut has brought the Soviet Union face-to-face with the problems of anarchy and violence in the Lebanese capital.



# Thatcher: Shultz welcomed invitation to Jordanian-Palestinian delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this week defended her government's decision to sell arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia and she said she hoped her invitation to two leading members of the PLO would reactivate the Middle East peace process.

In an interview conducted in London with the Jerusalem Post newspaper, Mrs. Thatcher also said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had told his British counterpart that he welcomed her initiative to invite PLO Executive Committee members Mohammad Milhem and Bishop Elia Khouri to London. Following is the full text of the interview as it appeared in the Jerusalem Post:

"I believe that we will only get this problem solved through peaceful negotiations," she said. "What I therefore want to do is to make the moves that will help those peaceful negotiations to start by people who are men of

peace, who will say clearly that they reject terrorism and that they recognise the relevant U.N. resolutions.

"I hope (the invitation) will activate the whole peace process, which seems to have become rather bogged down. After all, the aim of Israel is a peaceful settlement, with all countries being able to live securely with in recognised boundaries. That is my aim, too."

Does she see any parallel between the IRA in Northern Ireland and the PLO in the West Bank and Gaza?

"The situation with the IRA in Northern Ireland is totally different from the West Bank and Gaza. Northern Ireland has been a part of the United Kingdom for a very long time. Its people have voted in a referendum to remain part of the United Kingdom. Every single person in Northern Ireland has a vote on an equal basis for representatives to the

Westminster Parliament in London and every single person in Northern Ireland has a vote on an equal basis to the assembly in Belfast. So, there is no parallel whatsoever between Northern Ireland and the West Bank and Gaza.

"In the West Bank, there is no referendum, no voting on an equal basis for the Knesset."

On the £4 billion arms deal with Saudi Arabia — involving the sale of more than 100 Tornado jet fighters and Hawk trainers — Mrs. Thatcher expressed confidence they would never be used against Israel. "I do not believe Saudi Arabia will ever attack Israel — ever, ever, ever. Saudi Arabia is really quite a bastion for stability in the Middle East and has taken a very statesmanlike position on many things that could have destabilised the Middle East. Saudi Arabia, too, is entitled to defend itself."

Was there any link between the invitation to the Palestinian-

Jordanian delegation and the arms deal? "None at all. None at all. None whatsoever."

Mrs. Thatcher backed the call by King Hussein for peace negotiations in an international forum. King Hussein, in a speech last week had called for the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council in Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Though she did not specify what, if any, international forum she would prefer, she said for peace talks "to stick, it should be in a wider international framework, because one wants it both to get going (and) one wants it to stick."

She also praised King Hussein, saying he had "gone right out on a limb to encourage the moderate" elements in the PLO. "King Hussein is the first to know the difference between the moderate PLO and the extremist wing — the



Margaret Thatcher

very first. I think he needs a little help and that is why we have invited these two (Mohammad Milhem and Bishop Elia Khouri) as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation."

She disagreed with contentions that her invitation to Mr. Milhem and Bishop Khouri — who will meet Foreign Secretary Sir Geo-

ffrey Howe during their visit to Loodoo — had hurt the peace process. She said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had told his British counterpart that he welcomed the British initiative.

Mrs. Thatcher also defended the European Community's Venice Declaration of 1980, which says the PLO should have a role in the peace process.

"I understand that (Israeli Prime Minister Shimon) Peres indicates that (the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation) can include members of the Palestine National Council, so it is for you to decide the nuances," she said.

Mr. Peres sent a letter to Mrs. Thatcher last month protesting her invitation to Mr. Milhem and Bishop Khouri. The two Palestinians are members of the PLO's Executive Council, which would effectively make them ineligible for talks in the eyes of both the U.S. and Israel.

"I am very sad that we have not

had four names (of possible Palestinian delegates to peace talks) chosen out of those which were submitted (for consideration)," she said.

"We have lived with (the Arab-Israeli conflict) for a long time," Mrs. Thatcher said. "I think there is a chance, within the coming two months (to resolve it) and I do not want that chance to be missed. It is not going to come again for quite a time."

"When President Reagan came to power, I thought that (the peace process) might be carried forward and, certainly, he made a very, very effective speech. I thought, in 1982. Now, it did not get carried forward very much and I believe that the president is prepared to carry it forward now. I believe that (assistant secretary of state Richard) Murphy's initiative was part of that."

The British prime minister said, if invited, she would go to Israel for a first-hand look at the mood

of Israelis, but not this year. Last month, she visited Amman to sign an arms sale deal with Jordan.

On Mr. Peres's upcoming visit to the U.K., she said, "Last time he came he was not prime minister. I think he is a man who wants a peaceful settlement of the (Arab-Israeli) dispute, one in which Israel will be secure, within secure boundaries."

"We shall welcome him very much to London and if he should issue an invitation for me to go to Israel, I should be very happy to go."

"I have to do what I think is fair and reasonable," she said of her role in the peace process. "And I believe it would be a tremendous advantage to Israel, to Jordan, to the whole Arab-Israeli problem, to the whole of the Middle East if you were able to get a peaceful settlement, and we would not fear that another generation of young men would have to risk what previous generations have."

## Foreign companies based in Jordan gain more privileges under new law

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the law on registration of foreign companies in Jordan and organising the registration and activities of these companies, a report in the Arabic daily newspaper Al-Dustour said Saturday. Under the law, any foreign company wishing to establish headquarters in Jordan shall have the right to do so and shall enjoy certain exemptions and facilities, the report added.

The law stipulates that a foreign company wishing to establish headquarters in Jordan should submit a request to the Ministry of Industry for its registration. The request should include information on the company, including the name, nationality and main headquarters of the company in addition to information about the objectives and purposes of the company, the nature of its work and the name of the director of the company's headquarters in Jordan.

The company shall be registered in Jordan under the approval of the minister who will have to approve or disapprove the registration within one week from the date of the request. If the request is approved by the concerned minister, a registration certificate will then be issued and consequently the company shall have the right to exercise its duties outside the Kingdom.

Under the foreign companies law, the minister can cancel the registration of the company if it is

established that the company has violated provisions of the law or any regulation issued accordingly, including the company's performance of its duties inside Jordan.

### Exemptions

Any foreign company registered in Jordan shall enjoy the following exemptions and facilities:

— All profits gained by the company as a result of performing its duties outside Jordan shall be exempted from income and social services taxes.

— The foreign company shall also be exempted from registration at the Chambers of Industry and Trade or trade unions and from any obligations to these institutions.

— The company shall also be exempted from obtaining occupational licences and from paying the fees for such licences and from any other licences or fees relating to the performance of duties, including municipal and health fees.

— The law also exempts furniture and equipment imported by the company to be used in its headquarters in Jordan from customs duties and all other duties and fees unless otherwise decided by the minister.

— Companies basing their headquarters in Jordan can also import samples for their business provided that they submit a certified certificate to the ministry.

### Staff privileges

Non-Jordanians working with the company are entitled to the following privileges and facilities: — Salaries of foreign personnel and any other benefits paid to foreign staff by the company shall be exempt from income and social service taxes.

— Every non-Jordanian working with the company will also have the right to import one car on a biennial basis for his own use during his stay in Jordan as a staff member of the company. Such cars will be admitted free of charge under temporary admission status.

— Non-Jordanians working with the company shall also be issued with residence and work permits for two years, subject to renewal.

Under the law, a foreign company shall have the right to open a non-resident account at any licensed commercial bank in Jordan. The account may be in Jordanian dinars or any other transferable currency. The company shall also have the right to deposit or withdraw any amounts from its account without obtaining prior permits or licences provided that the company commits itself to supplying the Central Bank of Jordan with annual statements.

Branches of foreign companies in Jordan will not be covered by the provisions of this law.

The cabinet will issue the necessary regulations to implement the provisions of the law.



Water Authority of Jordan President Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani (left) opens a seminar on international project procurement at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office (Petra photo)

## WAJ president opens seminar on international project procurement

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan has always relied on its people as a major resource in its drive for progress and prosperity. Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) President Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani said Saturday.

Mr. Keilani added that the development of human resources is a main goal for Jordan motivated by the fact that the Kingdom's manpower is a national asset highly valued by neighbouring countries.

Addressing the opening of a seminar on international project procurement and contract negotiation which opened Saturday at Yarmouk University Liaison Office, Mr. Keilani stressed the need for continuous training to further improve the efficiency of senior officials in order to attain success.

Eleven eminent specialists will deliver lectures during the three-week course held under the auspices of the WAJ, organised by the International Law Institute (ILI) and sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Also addressing the seminar was ILI Deputy Director Willis Jourdin Jr. who briefed the audience on the ILI, its goals and objectives.

The ILI, in conjunction with Georgetown University, presents development seminars throughout the world. The seminars are designed to train Third World officials to manage their organisations effectively and for them to negotiate on an equal footing with multinational contractors, investors, lenders, licensors, exporters as well as with foreign governments, he said.

The agenda includes lectures on project procurement, and consultancy, foreign investment negotiation, international loans, national budgeting, computers, policies for development, international arbitration, world trade and export negotiation.

Speaking about the reasons behind holding the seminar in Amman, instead of in Washington as in previous years, Professor Jourdin told the Jordan Times that holding the course in Jordan would considerably reduce expenses such as accommodation,

travel fares and other costs for the Jordanian participants.

Regarding the educational aspect behind holding the seminar here, Prof. Jourdin said it would enable participants to tackle local issues concerning Jordan such as geography and national laws. However, participants will lack interaction with colleagues from other countries, and important experience to enrich the knowledge of participants, he added.

Regarding the possibility of establishing a national or regional centre in Jordan to be affiliated with the ILI, Prof. Jourdin did not rule out such an idea and said he would discuss with senior officials. However, the ILI deputy director said that such a venture would depend on the availability of funds.

Participants in the course, the first in the region, will receive special diplomas in the subjects they study.

Two of the Jordanian lecturers in the seminar have taken courses in Washington run by the ILI which is the only institute of its kind in the U.S., according to Prof. Jourdin.

## Rifai: King influenced change in U.S. stand

(Continued from page 1)

nciple, condemns all forms of violence.

The initial American reaction to the Israeli attack was widely interpreted as a legitimisation of and condoning the Israeli raid.

It provoked strong criticism from Arab countries and the PLO, which saw in it an indication of U.S. opposition to peace efforts in the Middle East, and by Tunisia, which, according to reports on Saturday, also planned to sever relations with the U.S. if the American delegate had vetoed Friday's Security Council resolution.

Mr. Rifai's statement on Saturday confirmed earlier reports from the U.S. that the American desire to pursue the Middle East peace process was an important factor that influenced the change in the American stand over the Israeli attack.

Jordan has strongly denounced the attack and King Hussein contacted PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on Friday to express Jordan's total support for the struggle of the Palestinian people.

According to American newspapers and diplomatic sources here, the U.S. position over the Israeli action was influenced from the beginning by factors other than considerations for the peace process. Reports received here quoted an unidentified senior U.S. official as saying that by justifying the Israeli attack as a "retaliatory act against terrorism" the administration "hoped to build a glo-

bal consensus to deny sanctuaries to terrorism."

The U.S. has for long advocated that a country has the right to retaliate for "terrorist attacks if it was able to locate the culprits."

Therefore, according to diplomatic sources here, the U.S. could not possibly condemn the attack while it has been trying to lay the ground for its and other countries' right to retaliate for "terrorism."

Israel claims that its raid against the PLO offices in Tunis was in retaliation for the killing of three Israelis in Cyprus 10 days ago. It accused the PLO of carrying out the Cyprus attack. The PLO denied any involvement in it.

The American justification for defending the Israeli attack was clearly expressed by Vice-President George Bush who said in a recent interview: "We should work to drive terrorism to its knees so these kind of actions would not be needed. Let me put it

in terms of U.S. policy: we should never forgive our right to retaliate."

The official American statements were seen by PLO officials here as reiterating American hostility towards the organisation and "unwillingness to include the PLO in the current peace efforts."

In his statement on Saturday, Mr. Rifai said that the King, during his visit to Washington, explained to members of Congress Jordan's need for advanced weapons.

The American Congress has expressed strong objections to President Reagan's proposal to sell advanced weapons to Jordan.

Mr. Rifai voiced satisfaction with the administration's decision to go ahead and present the proposal to Congress. He noted, however, that the King reiterated Jordan's right to seek arms from any available source since Jordan's security is on top of the Kingdom's priorities and cannot be placed secondary to any other consideration.

## Reagan renews call for talks

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Reagan said: "The only way to bring a lasting end to this dreadful cycle of violence is to deal with the circumstances that underlie it through negotiations, direct peaceful negotiations among the parties concerned."

The United States has been seeking direct talks between Jordan and Israel.

Mr. Reagan added: "Armed

struggle has solved nothing. There is no military option for resolving the difficult conflicts in the Middle East."

Referring to the reported killing of kidnapped U.S. diplomat William Buckley and the murder of a kidnapped Soviet diplomat in Lebanon this week, Mr. Reagan said: "This violence is abhorrent all the more because it is so useless."

## First planeload of medical supplies sent to Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — The first shipment of Jordanian medical supplies for drought victims in Sudan left Amman for Khartoum at dawn Saturday.

An official statement said that a Jordanian plane laden with 12 tonnes of medicines and other medical supplies, donated by the Health Ministry and Jordanian pharmaceutical companies, was sent to Sudan as the first consignment of relief supplies for the drought and famine victims in the country.

The shipment was organised by the Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People which was formed

upon the directives of His Majesty King Hussein.

According to the statement, another aircraft carrying relief supplies for the Sudanese people will be sent to Khartoum on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, a Jordanian medical mission led by Dr. Anwar Bilbeisi from the Health Ministry left for Khartoum to make a full assessment of the Sudanese people's medical needs under the present circumstances. The plane and its crew were sent off by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh and representatives of the national committee.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Regent condoles Al Ja'abari family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday called at the residence of the Al Ja'abari family and expressed his condolences on the death of the wife of the late Sheikh Mohammad Ali Al Ja'abari.

### Cabinet okays team for education talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the third conference of Arab ministers of higher education and scientific research, which will be held in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad on Oct. 22nd. The decision was taken during a cabinet session held Saturday under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali. Minister of Higher Education Nasserudeen Al Assad will head Jordan's delegation to the four-day conference.

### Jordan to attend FAO session

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in the 23rd session of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) scheduled to be held in Rome on Nov. 9. The Jordanian delegation to the 19-day meetings will be led by Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi.

### Court sentences hashish dealer

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Sa'eed Munir Al Jari to six months imprisonment for dealing in hashish. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.



Miwako Abe on violin (left) and Timothy Kain on guitar can be seen in concert on Monday evening.

## Australian duo to play at RCC

By Jean Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Australian Embassy in Jordan, in cooperation with the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), will present a music concert at the RCC's main theatre on Monday evening Oct. 7 at 8 p.m. Miwako Abe on violin and Timothy Kain on guitar will play music by Handel, Ysaye, Giuliani, De Falla, Paganini, Bach and Debussy.

The guitar has always been in search of the perfect marriage with other instruments. Its integration within the traditional symphonic orchestra was not always welcomed and, except for a few well known compositions like the concert for guitar and orchestra by Villa-Lobos and Rodrigo, it was mainly considered as a solo instrument.

The violin-guitar combination, one should say association, is one of the most successful. The tonal ranges of both instruments are harmoniously complementary.

The power of the violin's melodic lines is enhanced by the guitar's exceptional rhythmic capability.

Miwako Abe and Timothy Kain formed their duo in 1982, on the occasion of Paganini's 200th birth anniversary. They are professional musicians of the highest standing and hold positions as lecturers in violin and guitar at the Canhera School of Music in Australia. As performers, they have given numerous concerts in Europe and Australia and have recently sought to enlarge their repertoire with their own arrangements. This is important since many compositions, originally written for keyboard, or more specifically for harpsichord, can be adapted successfully for the guitar.

The scheduled programme covers a broad spectrum and includes pieces from Italian, French, German, Spanish and Australian composers. This attractive programme should easily fill all the seats the RCC theatre on Monday evening.

## CAEU discusses trade between Arab countries

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mahdi Obaidi Saturday called for developing commercial exchange among Arab countries in order to achieve economic development.

Mr. Obaidi was addressing participants in the two day meetings of the expert committee on developing commercial exchange among Arab countries, added that a large market serving as a basis for the establishment of sizeable projects capable of securing economic profits is necessary for economic development.

Overcoming economic obstacles and constraints requires the integration of Arab economies in all sectors to provide the capacity to face the world economic recession and its impacts on the economies of Arab countries, Mr. Obaidi said.

Mr. Obaidi added that exempting Arab products from customs duties would be a major pillar for developing Arab external trade.

## Municipal accountants begin refresher course

KARAK (Petra) — A training course for municipalities' accountants in Karak Governorate began here Saturday at Mu'ta University. The course is organised by the university in cooperation with the Cities and Villages Development Bank and the Institute of Public Administration branch in Karak Governorate.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafzah stressed the university's role in interacting with the local community by holding specialised courses for employees at various official institutions in order to raise their standards. Dr. Mahafzah also pointed out that the university's future plans will focus on further promoting joint activities between the university and citizens in the governorate.

Vital Sign Digital Thermometers For Home, Clinic

مقياس حرارة رقمي  
للأجهزة الطبية

شركة الإلكترونيات  
والكمبيوتر والبريد الإلكتروني

جولان - عمان  
1011-7  
Amber Electronics Tel. 651006

## FREE STYLE BY L'ORÉAL FOR CHIC, MANAGEABLE HAIR WITH BODY

FREE STYLE BY L'ORÉAL WHY? These days, hair styles are full of life, very feminine, provocative, attractive. More than ever, fashion takes many forms. In both clothes and hair style: you can wear a cardigan with sleek hair, a formal suit with a mane like a lioness, a tracksuit with flying tresses, a pale face and vivid mouth with a shaggy thatch (but oh so carefully engineered). Today, anything goes. Today's hairstyles demand hair that is chic and has body, but is disciplined and natural.

Free Style by L'Oréal, the new style of essence, helps you model your hair and keeps it in place for longer.

FREE STYLE BY L'ORÉAL HOW? Free Style is a new kind of product, both in what it does and what it is like. What it does: With Free Style, setting your hair is much easier. Your hair becomes docile, and stays where you put it. Free Style makes your hair manageable and gives it the body it needs to keep its shape for a long time. But it also leaves it beautifully shiny, soft and natural. What it is like: It is a white foam, delicately fragrant, that seems to melt into your hair. You don't raise it out. It can be used on either wet or dry hair.

FREE STYLE BY L'ORÉAL FOR WHOM? For every woman who likes to get her own hair at home, and usually only goes to the hairdresser when it needs cutting. Whatever her reason - because she hasn't the time, or just because she enjoys doing it herself. Free Style helps her create her own style, easily and beautifully. It works just as well with any kind of hair or styling method (blow-drying, finger-styling, free drying, etc.) Free Style by L'Oréal is what every woman needs for a perfectly styled hair.





## Vote for justice and right

ONE HAS to see the abstention of the U.S. from voting on, or vetoing, the U.N. Security Council resolution that condemned Israel's armed aggression against the Tunis headquarters of the PLO merely as a damage control step designed by the Americans to ensure basically two things. The first is to preserve and improve the U.S. image and role as a credible mediator in the Middle East. The second is to clear up the mess that resulted from the series of conflicting statements by administration officials, from the president down, following the Israeli raid.

Those two issues are not mutually exclusive of course, and a statement by the prime minister, Mr. Zaid Rifai, upon his return to Amman yesterday, highlighted the role played by His Majesty King Hussein, amid the angry reaction of the world community as a whole, in sharpening the U.S. response to the air attack that was primarily aimed at derailing the peace process and torpedoing all peace efforts. The raid was "an attempt, no matter how they explain it, to undercut the position of those who favour a negotiated settlement to the (Arab-Israeli) conflict," the King said in the U.S. a few days ago. "But I shall continue my efforts to make peace because this raid proves that there is more at stake now than at any other time."

Against this backdrop, it was natural to expect the U.S. to abstain on the Security Council resolution. It was never natural for President Reagan or any of his aides to condone the Israeli attack in the first place. But that is what had happened. And we can only express our satisfaction that the Security Council has passed the resolution condemning Israel as a victory for the legitimate Arab cause and for justice and right.

The U.S. secretary of state, Mr. George Shultz, was right in assessing the situation in the Middle East for a change. He was right when he implicitly condemned the Israeli raid and said "enough" to violence in the Middle East. And although his appeal for justice fell short of addressing the crux of the problem, namely the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, he nevertheless was correct in saying that a military option to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict does not exist.

Doubtless the military option to which Mr. Shultz referred is a two-way street. The U.S. cannot limit its lawful use to Israel to hit whichever target it chooses only to deny this right to Arabs and particularly the Palestinians. After all, it is the Israelis who continue to occupy Palestinian land and homes and deny this people their basic rights to freedom and nationalhood, and not the other way round.

Mr. Shultz, however, instructed his delegate at the U.N. to abstain on the resolution which calls on Israel, among other things, to refrain from perpetrating acts of aggression against Arabs or from the threat to do so. Rather than abstain, we would have expected the secretary of state to support such a call which is in line and total harmony with his own thinking and ideals. This is to be regretted of course, but then one has learned, when the subject under discussion is Israel, not to expect from the Americans to be truly even-handed and fair.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Why fear U.S. veto?

UNTIL FRIDAY evening, the United States was threatening to resort to the veto to kill any resolution at the United Nations Security Council condemning Israel for its raid on Tunis.

The American veto has been an obstacle in the path of all unanimous actions against the Israelis for the past 30 years. All peace-loving nations and the Arab countries should not be discouraged by this veto, because the complaint to the council and the council's debate have exposed the barbaric action of Israel and the killing of innocent people.

What is expected from all world nations is a diplomatic action that would condemn Israel, its actions and its continued occupation of the Palestinian land.

This condemnation should be translated into concrete action against the Zionists. All nations should impose penalties and sanctions on Israel in a direct manner in all possible ways and forms.

Any move by the U.S. to impede the council's resolutions and to encourage Israeli barbaric actions does not help the cause of peace. Such action can only show that the United Nations has become ineffective and unnecessary.

#### Al Dustour: Calling for an Arab reaction

AS THE United Nations Security Council was debating Israel's raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and while the world was voicing its condemnation of the aggression we are witnessing an identity of position between Israel and the United States over the issue.

The raid has prompted European countries to condemn Israel's actions, but failed to muster a unified Arab action in the face of terrorism and humiliation to the Arabs. This raid was supposed to have moved the Arabs to taking measures in reaction to Israel's aggression and in reaction to the death of innocent civilians, but the Arabs seem to be indifferent, and their countries paralysed.

How can the Arabs accept this disaster and this tragedy without doing anything in return? How can they remain divided and in disarray in the face of the common challenge?

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Questioning U.S. stand

EXCEPT FOR the United States, all other world nations have now condemned the Israeli raid on Tunis. All nations considered the attack as barbaric and a form of organised terrorism.

The United States alone justified the attack and regarded it as a retaliation for other terrorist actions directed against Israel. The United States which claims it seeks to establish peace in the Middle East is now encouraging the Israeli aggressors to pursue their policies and their barbaric attacks on innocent civilians.

How can Washington expect the Arabs to believe what it says and claims? How can the Arabs accept that the United States is truly determined to establish peace, when they see the American administration voicing total support for the Zionists and their actions?

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Curious reasoning at the Ministry of Tourism

By Dr. Fahed Faneek

THE RAISON d'être of Jordan's Ministry of Tourism is to promote and encourage large scale tourism to Jordan. Some ministry officials, however, are convinced that we neither need tourism nor really want it.

Although it is quite understandable that some individuals oppose tourism on political, social or religious grounds, it is incomprehensible that these same individuals should be employed by the Ministry of Tourism. And when we find such individuals in prominent positions, responsible for representing the Jordanian tourism industry before the foreign public, we are entitled to question the ministry's policies.

Let the reader think I may have gone too far. I would like to share an unpleasant experience indicating that the Ministry of Tourism is openly discouraging tourism among the travel industry in the most prominent tourism generating countries.

The American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) was kind enough to issue a "Jordan Sales Planning Guide" in October 1983 to be used as a reference for travel agents, tour operators and the travel industry at large in the United States.

The guide included an interview with Mr. A. Bahri, the marketing director of the Ministry of Tourism in Amman. In the interview Mr. Bahri outlined the new Jordanian marketing strategy. He told ASTA that: "We do not want to open Jordan for mass tourism."

If the director of marketing is a spokesman for his ministry, it is possible to conclude from this interview that our Ministry of Tourism is not promoting tourism to Jordan. It appears instead to be intent on limiting international tourism in Jordan.

In explaining Jordan's position Mr. Bahri then made the following statements:

— "Approximately 82 per cent of what is needed to create the facilities for tourists and to service them must come from outside."

— "Large-scale tourism has a negative effect on our balance of payments."

— "The tourism multiplier is low in our case."

— "Mass tourism would also pose a serious threat to our resources and environment."

If the director of marketing is a spokesman for his ministry, it is possible to conclude from this interview that our Ministry of Tourism is not promoting tourism to Jordan. It appears instead to be intent on limiting international tourism in Jordan.

The ministry's goal seems to be to protect our resources and environment, and above all to protect our balance of payments from a dangerous species called tourism.

However, there are serious flaws in the arguments offered by the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism against tourism.

Goods and services consumed by tourists are estimated to be 40 per cent local and 60 per cent imported.

Forty per cent of all the goods consumed by tourists are considered exports, or re-exports to the extent of the imported balance. Both components add to the gross domestic product unless the imported items are sold at cost.

Tourism contributes no less than \$500 million a year to our

balance of payments. The receipts in foreign exchange are almost equal to the proceeds of all our commodity exports combined, which in turn have the same imported elements.

The multiplier effect of tourism in Jordan may be lower than in other advanced countries, but it is definitely an important factor and could not be less than 1.6 to 1.0.

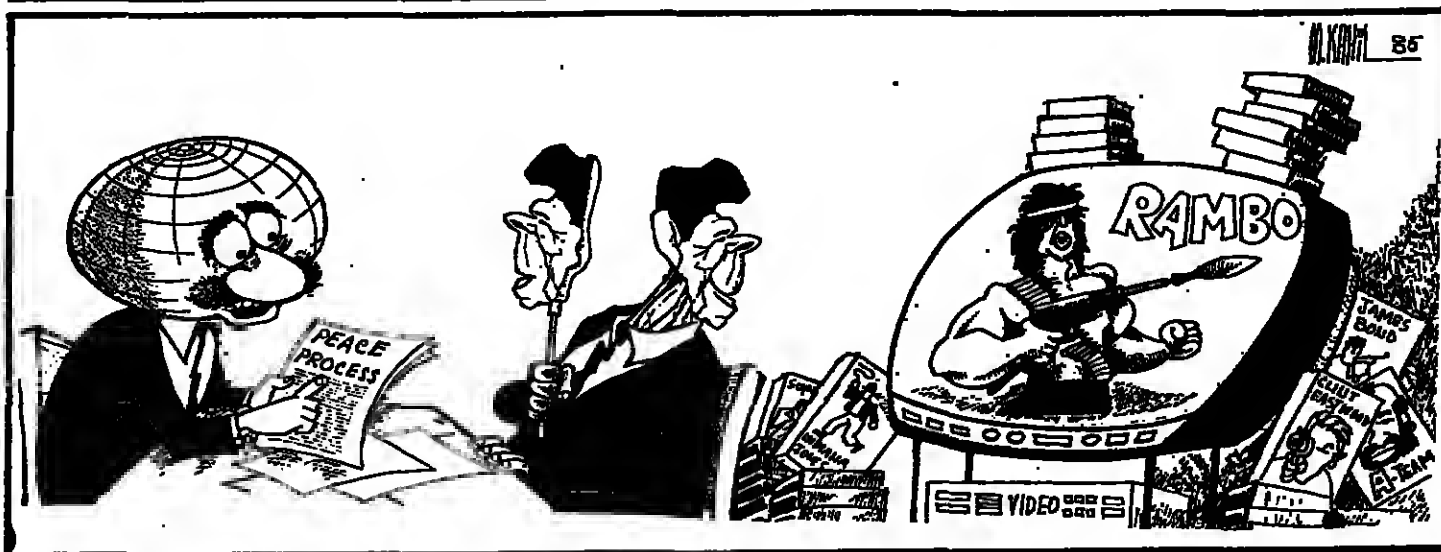
I recognise that I have not addressed the issue of environmental damage, while this is indeed an important issue. Mr. Bahri fails to substantiate these fears.

In stark counterpoint to his message described above, the tourism official also told ASTA that Jordan has launched a three-year programme 1983-1985 to change the country's

image as a gateway to the Holy Land.

In light of this programme I must add that Israeli tourism officials and El Al representatives in New York are very active in their attempts to dissuade the Americans from going to Amman. In their advertisement they exaggerate bridge-crossing difficulties (which they purposely create) and the probability that baggage will be mislaid or lost at Queen Alia International Airport. Their top priority is to change the image of Amman as the gateway to Jerusalem.

If the Ministry of Tourism lacks the resources to counter this Israeli propaganda, then at least it must try to leave no loopholes in its plans and activities.



## Muslim and Christian Palestinians assert unity

By Said Al Ghazali

FOLLOWING three days of forums and active debate on September 8, the conference on Arab Islamic and Christian Heritage in the Holy Land and concluded at the Ecumenical Institute for Advanced Theological Studies at Tantur near Bethlehem. The conference, numbering more than 70 from the Galilee and the West Bank, affirmed their intention not to proselytise or fuel sectarian division. Instead they vowed to deepen mutual understanding between Palestinians of both faiths in the Holy Land.

The conference Preparatory Committee issued five recommendations after conferring with other participants representing various religious and academic institutions. They vowed to encourage further research on religious heritage in the Holy Land; to enrich the Tantur library with material on Arab Islamic and Christian heritage; to ask Palestinian intellectuals to take an active part in the pioneering task of overseeing technical and scientific development in Palestine; to call on Palestinian press institutions to maintain Palestinian national unity in all aspects; and to urge sociologists to formulate an educational strategy with the aim of helping Palestinian children hold fast to their Palestinian identity and to prepare themselves to participate effectively in the various causes of society.

During his speech at the final discussion, Greek Catholic Bishop Lutfi Laham, from Jerusalem, said: "There is a need to relay the experience we have had in this conference, the atmosphere of cooperation and family with the Palestinian people through the news media." Laham said future conferences must not only focus on religious affairs, but national issues as well. He said, "I would like to see a concrete impact of this conference and its openness on the Palestinian people." Laham also called for a rereading of Arab history in order to delete offensive references to Christians. Laham added, "our unity is not reinforced because we encounter an enemy, but because we, Christians and Muslims, have deep-rooted good relations in history."

At Tantur, Palestinian figures involved in culture, religion and thought assembled September 6. In the opening session, Dr. Landrum Bolling, director of the Ecumenical Institute, spoke about the negative impacts of scientific developments and technology on the spiritual values. The world has become a small village following radical developments in communication systems. Landrum also pointed to calamities caused by natural disaster. In spite of all the dangers threatening human beings today, Landrum said, we should unite our efforts to fight against violence and oppression. Mutual respect for our two beliefs and principles is needed to remove these dangers.

Fawzi Abdullah, editor of *Al Mawakeb* magazine, spoke about Palestinian culture and the hardships Palestinians encounter when documenting their culture. Abdullah said this conference was an important one for the new details it would offer researchers.

Dr. Jiriy Khouiri, head of the Christian Studies Department at Tantur, explained that the conference was not exclusively restricted to academics but that they wanted to reach the Palestinian people everywhere. He stressed that conference participants had no proselytising intentions.

Five forums were held on the subjects of God in Islamic and Christian divine inspiration; the relations between religion and the state in Islam and Christianity; sociological factors in the rearing of children; the role of Palestinian intellectuals in society; and the role of the press in strengthening respect between Christians and Muslims. What distinguished these forums were the long debates and discussions. Some lecturers did not stay on the subject and delivered irrelevant lectures. There was also repetition concerning statements of doctrine. However, after the first lecture, the participants realised the danger of theological discussion and avoided such sensitive topics from then on. Through discussions Muslims and Christians at the conference learned more about how the other think.

Bishop Lutfi Laham, and Dr. Mahmoud Abu Kattah, a lecturer in the Arabic Department at Bethlehem University, spoke on God and divine inspirations.

Dr. Abu Kattah spoke about the descriptions and names given to God in Islam, and explained some verses from the Quran related to the subject. He also clarified the belief of Islamic monotheism saying that Islam does not admit the existence of any form of polytheism. God is the creator and the absolute existence. He created the universe and human beings. His creations never have complete existence in themselves, however. Abu Kattah said that Islam recognises all the prophets as human beings. They were chosen by God to deliver His message.

Judge Mohammad Hebeish read some verses from the Quran, about divine inspiration followed by a heated discussion.

The second day of the conference included three forums. One was on the relation between Religion and the State in Islam and Christianity. Father Michael Sabah, the president of Bethlehem University, spoke on principles in the Gospel which define relations between Christianity and the State and between the Church and the State. He also explained the Catholic Church's current stand concerning the Vatican's relations with the State.

Dr. Bernard Sabala, a sociologist at Bethlehem University, delivered a lecture entitled "Sociological Unbridling in the Palestinian Society." He explained Palestinian society as a religious, transitional and political society. Sabala also talked about the future and gave opinions on ways to teach the new generation the importance of justice and morality. Dheyab Ajayouh gave a critique of Sabala's paper.

Zuhair Karmi, vice president of the College of Science and Technology at Abu Dis, spoke about the role of the Palestinian intellectual in Palestinian society. He

gave a comprehensive introduction about the source of civilisation and its progress. He explained his personal theory about the Palestinian intellectual's role under occupation. His lecture was long and deep. Karmi talked about modern technology and explained that there is no contradiction between heritage or traditional practices and modern technology.

Jack Khazmo, publisher of *Al Bayader* magazine, explained what the press's role should be. He called for the convening of a press conference to create a comprehensive programme for the Palestinian press.

Ali Al Khalili, editor of the literary magazine *Al Fajr Al Adabi*, said that the press is a modern industry which formulates history in the past, present and future. Khalili criticised the absence of a comprehensive programme in the local press. The discussion participants spoke on cooperation between Muslims and Christians since the mandatory period and referred to important figures in the press who helped to bring national unity between Christians and Muslims.

Michael Sabah, president of Bethlehem University, told *Al Fajr* that some topics were repeated at the conference, and that Islamic and Christian doctrines are known and set. They are not likely to change as a result of the discussion, he said. "We developed in this conference the act of

listening," he said. "I understand now the way that Muslims think. I understand their concept about the Islamic state, and the difference between theory and practice. The psychological barrier has been removed. And we all understand that the main problem is our lack of understanding and our reluctance to listen to others." He added: "These conferences will surely remove Christians' fears. Their feeling that they are under certain pressure resulted from the fact that they are minorities in an Islamic society. Illusions such as the belief of Muslims that Christians are privileged by government and the belief of Christians that Muslims do not appreciate their existence were completely dismissed and proved false assumptions during the conference," he said.

Sheikh Tawfiq Assalich, chairman of the appellate Shari'a (Islamic Law) Court in Jerusalem said that the conference was positive. "All religions work for the happiness of human beings who were created by God. So the main objective for Islam and Christianity is the same. The conference urges us to consider the basis of education in our society and to promote the idea that we Muslims and Christians have a long history of co-existence and of co-operation. We will continue in like manner. The religious differences do not deserve to be factors in a split," he said. — *Al Fajr*, Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly.

## Punjab has prosperity but little peace

Punjab is India's most prosperous state, but it has more than its share of jealousies and tensions. John Elliot explains.

NEW DELHI — Behind the killings and Sikh fanaticism of India's northern state of Punjab lie the economic and social strains of a developing nation which faces widening gaps between rich and poor, and the unsatisfied ambitions of newly-educated communities.

Jealousies and tensions between the 100 million-200 million people who share directly in India's growing affluence and the rest of the 730 million left behind often lead to communal tensions. In Punjab, India's most prosperous state with GDP almost twice the national average, these problems have arisen in the richly fertile, green rural areas. Punjab supplies some 80 per cent of India's wheat and nearly 50 per cent of its rice, even though it has only 1.5 per cent of the country's land area.

Punjab's "green revolution" of the past decade, however, has reached a plateau; industrialisation has been hit by the proximity of India's tense border with Pakistan and by the violent Sikh unrest of the past three years.

The gap between the top 10 per cent and the rest of Punjab's 1.6 million agricultural families has widened. The Sikhs' agricultural Jat caste, which has spearheaded the agricultural success, has become more ambitious. (Assertions that Sikhs, unlike India's majority Hindus, have no caste system area,

will receive armed training from Pakistan.

"An 'A' class student with 80 per cent marks, a possible medical student, was caught going to Pakistan for training. We are trying to persuade him that lots of people can become terrorists but with his abilities he ought to be a doctor or an engineer," says Mr. Dilbir Singh, a Sikh educationalist and businessman in Amritsar.

The youngsters, using smuggling routes, cross the border along the tributaries of the River Indus that mark the border. They can usually avoid armed sentries in 40ft-high steel and wooden watch towers, spaced 1 km apart along the border.

Whether Pakistan actively encourages such visitors is a matter of growing diplomatic controversy. No-one in the Punjab seems to have any doubt that young men cross and return with guns, sometimes coming back through more remote areas to the south in the Indian states of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Even the Punjab border, which is not easy to police, is criss-crossed with tracks and paths. Goats and buffalo graze and fields are cultivated with rice, wheat and cauliflower up to the sentry posts.

Such cultivation is typical of the intensity and spread of agriculture in Punjab, where wheat production has risen from 1.7 million tonnes a year in 1960-61 to 10 million tonnes last year. Rice has increased from 230,000 tonnes to

5 million tonnes in the same period. Now there is a glut of wheat. Crops are stored in the open, mainly because of poor distribution to the rest of India and inadequate national planning.

Industrialists are not keen to invest, despite the area's thriving small business, mainly Hindu, in textiles, engineering and sports goods and new electronics companies. Last year, businesses were hit by banks which cut off credit and suppliers switching orders. Buyers rarely risk travelling to such a troubled area and a few companies have moved out.

Business has also been lost in Jullundur, where a sports goods export industry was developed after independence in 1947, by Hindus who had been based in Sialkot, now just across the Pakistan border. The biggest company, P.C. Sondhi, which makes brand name goods such as Slazenger, Mitre and Stuart Surridge, kept its £2 million (\$2.68 million) a year orders flowing, partly by allowing a month extra for disturbances in every year's production schedules.

It will be difficult to persuade many businessmen to invest in the Punjab: There is still too much communal tension and a deep rift between Hindus and Sikhs.

"When Sikhs and Hindus sit down together they talk about the weather. When they are apart they talk communal hatred," says Mr. Dilbir Singh.

Financial Times Feature.



# Palestinian conferees seek ways to regain Israeli-held land

By Sami Al Aboudi

Alarmed by increasing unlawful disposition of public Islamic waqf property, hundreds of Palestinian Arabs in Israel took part in the second General Islamic Conference in Nazareth, September 7. The conference was called to discuss ways of retaining the property and putting it at Arab disposal. Public Islamic property in Israel is estimated at 500,000 dunums of arable land in addition to many shops and buildings. It was all seized in 1948 by the Israeli government under the notorious "Absentee Property" law.

The conference was called for by the General Islamic Committee in Israel, which was duly elected by the first conference in 1977. Their task was to discuss ways of leading the struggle to free Islamic property. More than 400 delegates from all over the Galilee, Triangle, Nabag, and the coastal area crowded the Diana Cinema in Nazareth. Members of the Islamic Committee, including several Arab local council heads and Arab members of the Knesset, gave a full account of the condition of waqf properties, and Muslims in general in Israel. Nine speakers gave a detailed account of how waqf property has been used and illegally disposed of by Israeli government appointed officials. They told of how mosques and graveyards have been desecrated.

## Waqf property

A major study of waqf property in each of the major Arab cities inside the 'green line' was carried out and its findings presented to the conferees. Fathi Fourani, an Islamic committee member from Haifa, pointed out that large parts of the major cities like Haifa, Akko, Jaffa, Lydda, Ramleh and Beer Sheva, are Muslim properties. He pointed out that waqf land amounts to nearly one million dunums in addition to 300,000 dunums of agricultural land. This represents about 16 per

cent of the total agricultural land area of Palestine, which helps explain why the Israelis were so eager to administer it.

Fourani also told conferees that buildings owned by waqf are numerous. In Akko, he said, about 90 per cent of the old city markets are waqf property, in Jaffa about 70 per cent, and in Ramleh 33 per cent.

Fourani also described the extent of damage done to Muslim holy places and cemeteries. "The Martyrs' (Shuhada') graveyard in Haifa, which contains the remains of the martyred leader Izal Din Al-Jassam (who commanded the 1936 Palestinian revolution) and the first unionist Sami Taha have been dug up like many others," he said. He pointed out to the ongoing sale of public Islamic property, whether it be mosques, graveyards, shops and buildings or land by Israeli-appointed custodians. The property has been sold to Israeli investors in violation of Islamic code. He referred specifically to the case of the Haifa area waqf committee head, Suhail Shukri who after his Israeli appointment illegally sold a great deal of waqf land. He fled to the U.S. in 1983 with one million dollars for Muslim cemeteries which have been desecrated and dug up. Public buildings have been built on them like Tel Aviv University. The Ramleh cemetery was dug up and replaced by a Jewish cultural centre, bank and clinic. Fourani also said mosques like Al Sikak Mosque in Jaffa was converted into an Israeli restaurant and nightclub. Al Wihdeh Mosque converted into a synagogue.

## The speakers

Mohammad Zeidan, the Islamic Committee's secretary, opened the conference with a brief historical outline of Israeli policy since 1948. Zeidan pointed out that Israeli laws which were drafted after 1948 were written specifically to suppress Arabs who

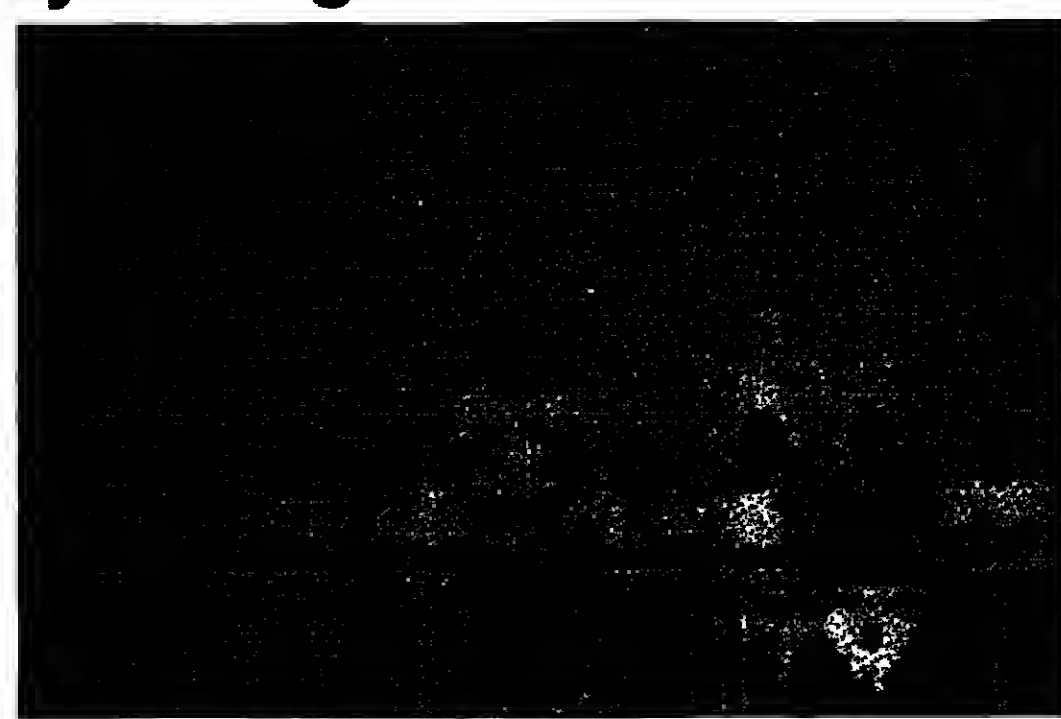
remained on their land. He explained that the "Absentee Property" law, and the laws which authorised the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs to appoint public Muslim officials were legislated in order to keep Muslims and Arabs in general weak and under Israeli domination. This was in contrast to Ottoman rule in Palestine when Muslims were the dominant majority. Muslims then authorised each religion's leadership to administer its own affairs independently without government intervention.

Nazareth Mayor and Knesset Member Tawfiq Zayyad of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (DFPE) welcomed conferees in the name of Nazareth residents and its municipal council. Zayyad drew repeated applause when he called on the Israeli government to return Muslim property and to pass a law which allows Muslims to elect their own committee to administer their own affairs. This committee would then appoint public officials to supervise Muslim property. Zayyad, one of many MKs who presented unsuccessful bills to the Knesset to free Muslim property pointed out that the Israeli government's policy towards Muslims, is part of their general discriminatory attitude against Arabs in general in Israel. "It is a political and national issue," he said.

Mapam Knesset member Mohammed Wafiq spoke on his efforts to convince Israeli officials to relinquish Islamic property and to allow Muslims to run their own affairs. He explained that he approached Israeli officials with Arab demands, to no avail. Wafiq reiterated that the Israeli government policy was discriminatory on a national basis.

MK Abd Al Wahad Darawshah from the Labour Party said he submitted a draft proposal to the Knesset's Interior Committee calling for Muslims to have the right to elect their own representatives and to run their own affairs.

Mahmoud Na'ameh, head of the Islamic Committee, and Fathi Fourani then gave their detailed



Arab members of Knesset, local council heads, and other notables preside over the Second General Islamic Conference in Nazareth September 7.

account of Muslim property and the extent of Israeli disposition of these properties.

Conferees received many messages of support from the Progressive List for Peace, the Druze Initiative Committee, the Arab Students Committee at Hebrew University in West Jerusalem, among many others. The Islamic Committee also received a total of IS 7.7 million in donations which it said it would use to help carry out its mission.

At the conclusion of the conference, which lasted for nearly four hours, a previously prepared draft resolution was read to conferees. They were given an opportunity to make comments to the draft, after which it was adopted. The nine-point draft called for the right of Muslims to administer their affairs through elected representatives; the return of all waqf property, and an end to discrimination against Arabs. It also entrusted the General Islamic Committee, which was elected at the conference, to follow upon the

implementation of these resolutions.

Fathi Fourani, in an interview with Al Fajr, described the conference as a "complete success." Fourani said that the committee will consider calling a one-day general strike to protest discrimination against Muslims. They will also continue to work through the Knesset and through mobilising public pressure on the Israeli government to relinquish Islamic property, he said. He also revealed that they will contact international organisations, including the Islamic Conference Organisation and UNESCO to support their struggle.

## Past efforts

Arab efforts to free Islamic property date back to 1959 when MK Tawfiq Toubi from the DFPE, attacked a government bill calling for waqf Trustee Committees to be appointed by the government to administer waqf property. He then said that the bill

was aimed at preventing the return of the property to Muslims.

In 1960, Toubi suggested the Knesset allow Muslims to elect an Islamic Council which would be authorised to appoint Muslim judges and to administer Muslim affairs. He also presented another bill in 1964 calling for freeing Muslim property.

In 1961, a general popular conference was held in Akko at the initiative of the DFPE in which demands for freeing the Islamic property were reiterated. In 1965, under public pressure the Israeli government decided to turn over Muslim waqf property to the appointed waqf Trustee Committees in each city. These committees, however, proved to be merely servants of Israeli interests, when they began selling off the property to Israeli investors. In 1977, the first Islamic conference convened in Nazareth. The General Islamic Committee was then elected to follow up on the struggle to liberate Muslim property — Al Fajr, Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly.

## Letter from Yarmouk Camp

By John P. Egan

We had driven nearly the entire length of Palestine Street in Damascus before I asked my friend when we would reach Yarmouk refugee camp. "But we are in Yarmouk now," he said. "It just doesn't look like a refugee camp." It certainly didn't. I thought we had merely gone through one of the more run-down quarters of the city.

But one gradually saw that this was not so. If Yarmouk wasn't a "traditional" refugee camp — walled-in and set away from the general public — then neither was it simply another part of Damascus. There were almost none of the posters of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad which cover the walls in most areas of the capital. Children cried out "ajinabi, ajinabi," ("foreigner, foreigner") as I passed. One youngster, about 10 years old, followed us briefly; he carried a toy rifle made of wood.

Calling on Abu Shehadeh, we were shown into a fine sitting room, an entire wall of which was taken up with a giant poster of the Dome of the Rock. In the hall was a poster commemorating the Palestinians' stand during the Israeli siege of West Beirut in 1982. Abu Shehadeh had lived in the Palestinian village of Lubia, once one of the largest villages in the Tiberies district. He had been a police officer in Haifa until al-Nakba (the Disaster), as Palestinians call the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, in which his father was killed. He said that Lubia had been destroyed in 1948, and that the Israelis had planned trees in what had been the centre of the village.

Many thousands of Palestinians — from 50 villages in the Nazareth, Safad, Akko and Tiberies areas — created Yarmouk in 1948. "In the beginning we lived in tents, schools and mosques. The winters were very bad — water pumps were in houses and the sanitation was poor," Abu Shehadeh said. "There was also some hostility from the Syrians because we were living in schools and mosques, so the Syrian government helped us build mud houses in 1950." In 1953 cement houses were started, and Abu Shehadeh began to build them for a living. After the 1967 war, Yarmouk absorbed Syrian refugees from the Golan Heights as well as more Palestinians from Golan's Juneira camp. Although accurate figures are impossible to obtain, it is estimated that Yarmouk, measuring about 7 km by 3 km, now contains over 200,000 inhabitants. Relations between Palestinians and Syrians seemed to be good, as you would expect from people who are common victims of their displacement by Israel.

We stop our conversation as first Arab coffee, then slices of melon, are served. Abu Shehadeh's son comes in and we begin to speak about America. Americans are strange people, I maintain: they don't study history — even their own — and so their apparent antipathy to Palestinian national aspirations arises to a certain extent not so much from hostility towards the Palestinian people but simply from a lack of historical information. I'm sure that if more Americans knew what happened to the Palestinians during and after al-Nakba, they would be more supportive, I say. Abu Shehadeh is not so easily convinced. What about the New Jersey? he asks, referring to the USS New Jersey and the one-shell jet fired into Lebanese villages around Beirut in 1983 — in a vain attempt to support the multinational force charged with helping restore order in Lebanon. Many Americans don't see that military force cannot solve political problems, I respond somewhat apologetically. It is painful to realise that all some Arabs know of the United States is symbolised by the raking of Lebanon with shells the size of Volkswagen cars.

That part of the conversation, while somewhat unpleasant, did not turn accusatory. Abu Shehadeh brightened a little when describing Yarmouk's role in sending food, blankets and fighters to west Beirut during Israel's 1982 invasion. "That war tried to destroy the Palestinians as a people, but it failed," he said. We all readily agreed. When I asked about Yarmouk's response to the war of the Camps in Beirut in May and June, there was an uncomfortable silence. The friend who had introduced me to Abu Shehadeh said there had been some trouble between the Syrian authorities and camp residents. There had been demonstrations and scuffles, but only a few Palestinians had been arrested and they were released after a short time. I said there had been reports that dozens of Palestinians had been shot by the Syrians and that over a hundred refugees had been forcibly re-located. My friend said this was not true, at least not for Yarmouk. We didn't discuss the split in the PLO or the current PLO-Jordanian diplomatic manoeuvring but I sensed that Abu Shehadeh, like many other Palestinians I spoke to in Yarmouk and other camps, did not have allegiance to any one group in the PLO. Rather they supported the PLO as an institution, maintaining that they would support that leader who was able to fulfil Palestinian national aspirations, including the right of those uprooted in 1948 to return to their former homes. "We will never forget our homeland, and we will educate our children about Palestine," Abu Shehadeh said. His son looked at me, nodded his head, and smiled. "America's support for Israel increases our determination to return to Palestine. Everything we have here is nothing compared to our return" — Middle East International, London.

## A drop of rain, a drop of hope for Ethiopia

By David Crary  
Associated Press

KOREM, Ethiopia — Rains have brought a tinge of green to some of the parched fields of Ethiopia's Wollo region, raising cautious hopes among international relief workers. But they say the rains are not enough so far to nurture crops and the suffering from drought and famine is far from over.

At Korem, now the largest relief camp in Ethiopia, about 24,000 people — more than half of them children — rely entirely on food donated from abroad and brought in either by air or aboard trucks over a winding mountain road.

Some People have been at Korem more than a year, living in tents and sheds in a makeshift society where they can do little but depend on the mercy of others. Many of them, including 550 orphans, have little prospect of returning home.

Wollo was perhaps more devastated by the drought than any of Ethiopia's regions. Out of a population of 3.6 million, the government estimates more than 2.3 million were affected by famine.

The two highest relief camps in Ethiopia were largely evacuated earlier this year in the Gondar and Tigre regions when residents returned to their homes after receiving supplies of seeds and tools.

But the refugees at Korem are from areas not yet capable of producing adequate harvests, and officials say they will remain until a network of food distribution centres can be set up so they can come once a month from their homes to pick up rations.

Some refugees have gone home from Korem, which at its peak accommodated more than 50,000 people.

But relief worker Valerie Thomas of the British-based Save the Children Fund said there was con-

cern that not enough rain had fallen to revive their farms.

"This is a transitional period for us," she said. "We're waiting to see what happens."

Frank Clow, director of the Catholic Relief Services operation in Ethiopia, said he noticed a vast improvement in the condition of Korem residents he saw last week compared with those he saw on a previous visit this year.

Christine Watrin, a member of the French-based Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders), said there were fewer children and fewer serious diseases at her Korem clinic than two months ago.

An average of four or five people still die each day at the camp, most from the effects of severe malnutrition suffered earlier in the year. But last October as many as 200 people died daily.

In the main hospital, more than 1,000 people are cared for in a long shed of corrugated tin. Across a dirt alley, in a similar shed, hundreds of people squat patiently on the floor waiting for a meal.

For most camp residents, each of two daily meals consists of a single large pancake called injera, a staple food in Ethiopia made from an indigenous grain called teff.

Down the mountain road from Korem, in the dusty town of Alameda, the rations are once-daily at a feeding centre run by the Missionaries of Charity, the order of Nobel Peace Prize-winner Mother Teresa of Calcutta, India.

Each day 8,000 to 9,000 people, almost all of them women and children, line up to receive a plate heaped with a heated mixture of sugar, sorghum and milk. Sister Vincence, the director, said many of the people walk 5 or 6 miles (8 or 10 km) to the centre each day for a meal.

# Researchers use biotechnology to fight disease

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — The rapid growth of biomedical research is offering new tools for controlling diseases that afflict several hundred million people in the less developed areas of the world, according to U.S. researchers.

The U.S. Institute of Medicine reports that advances in biotechnology, particularly in gene manipulation, and better understanding of the immune process have "opened a new era in vaccine development." It further predicts that within a decade, effective vaccines may be possible for tropical diseases — such as malaria; African trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness; and other parasitic infections — that have long eluded researchers.

"Armed with new knowledge of molecular biology and genetics, scientists are learning how to make vaccines using only the disease-causing components of an organism," the institute said. "These new vaccines are expected to be safer, more effective and cheaper."

The congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), in a report released October 1, said the probability that researchers will develop successful control measures for tropical diseases has never been greater.

The report adds that progress in biotechnology and immunology has also led to vaccine research and a new generation of diagnostic

tools for bacterial and viral diseases such as leprosy, tuberculosis and diarrheal infections.

In developing countries, one-tenth of the average person's life is seriously disrupted by ill health; life expectancy is nearly 20 years shorter than in developed countries; and as many as 20 of every 100 babies die before the age of one. Also, several hundred million people are infected with parasitic organisms that cause chronic, disabling and often life-threatening diseases.

According to the Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. researchers have made significant contributions to two of the most important modern advances in tropical disease control: (1) oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for diarrheal diseases, and (2) progress toward a vaccine against malaria.

"ORT, developed through basic research in human physiology, could significantly alter today's mortality statistics of developing countries, where diarrheal diseases may cause one-third of all infant deaths," the OTA study reports. "The malaria vaccine is a product of biotechnology and, if successful, could prevent many of the estimated quarter of a billion (250 million) annual cases of malaria."

Diarrheal disease, which can lead to severe dehydration and shock, is the leading cause of illness and death for children under age five in many developing countries.

With today's familiar vaccines — measles, mumps, diphtheria, whooping cough — part of the disease-producing organism itself is deliberately introduced into the body to prime the immune system to combat future infections. But the new era of biotechnology permits scientists to decipher genetic codes and pinpoint the proteins that trigger an immune response, opening the door to vaccines that are safer and more specific than those derived from the disease organisms themselves.

The first genetically engineered human vaccine, for hepatitis B, is now in early human trials.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has doubled its funds for research on a malaria vaccine to \$22.7 million for the years 1983 to 1985. The total spent on malaria vaccine research in 1984 from government, international and philanthropic institutions was \$17 million, which researchers say is a substantial amount in the long-neglected field of parasitology.

Praziquantel, a drug marketed in 1980, has revolutionized the treatment of schistosomiasis, a chronic, debilitating, parasitic disease that ranks second to malaria in the number of people it infects around the world. One form of the disease that affects the urinary tract has been known in Egypt and other parts of Africa since the time of the pharaohs. The disease, which afflicts an estimated 250

million people worldwide, is often contracted in tropical countries from trematode worms found in irrigation canals and other areas of infected water.

While drugs for schistosomiasis victims are available, epidemiologist, Gene Higashi of the University of Michigan School of Public Health says advances in genetic engineering are leading to "molecularly defined" vaccines. He says it is now possible to pull out the genes that code for key surface proteins that arouse the immune response, and then allow these genes to direct bacterial production of the proteins that will go into a vaccine.

"Use of a vaccine, combined with drugs and sanitation measures such as piped water supplies and safe sewage disposal, could eventually reduce the incidence of schistosomiasis to very small numbers," Higashi says.

One disease for which researchers hold little hope of finding a vaccine is African trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness, transmitted by different species of tsetse flies. The deadly ancient disease affects about one million people in central and eastern Africa, and 20,000 new cases appear each year.

The single-celled trypanosome parasite is able to cleverly evade the body's immune response by switching its protein surface coat at regular intervals, so that every time the host develops antibodies

to the organism, the antibodies become ineffective. Most researchers feel there is no way to vaccinate against the hundreds of thousands of surface coats that these organisms rely on for their disguise. The few drugs used to treat sleeping sickness are very toxic and have serious side-effects.

The British Leprosy Relief Association (LEPRA) reports that a vaccine which could stamp out the disfiguring disease, which affects an estimated 15 million people worldwide, will be tested in the African state of Malawi. LEPRA said tests will take at least four years to complete, and it could take up to 10 years before experts are able to determine the effectiveness of the preventive method employed.

At the same time OTA reports that relatively few pharmaceutical companies are pursuing development of drugs and vaccines for tropical diseases, which is seen as an unprofitable market because of the high price of newly developed drugs and the relatively small health budgets of developing-country governments.

OTA reports, however, that the new medical products developed with biotechnology might provide a stimulus for the pharmaceutical industry, since much of the development work on these products comes from publicly funded research — U.S. Information Agency.

der trial because they felt they could not fairly judge the defendant, who has AIDS and was brought to court by deputies wearing rubber gloves.

People facing non-emergency surgery are banking their own blood in advance or are relying on relatives and friends for donations. Some of the country's 20,000 hemophiliacs are refusing to take a blood plasma concentrate that helps their blood

clot, running the risk of dying or being permanently crippled.

Fundamentalists preachers have used AIDS to preach morality, saying it is God's "overt leprosy," despite frequent lack of support from congregations reluctant to provide shelters for victims.

The Minnesota AIDS Project created what it calls the "superman project" featuring "captain condom," a man in purple and navy tights and cape.

der trial because they felt they could not fairly judge the defendant, who has AIDS and was brought to court by deputies wearing rubber gloves.

People facing non-emergency surgery are banking their own blood in advance or are relying on relatives and friends for donations. Some of the country's 20,000 hemophiliacs are refusing to take a blood plasma concentrate that helps their blood

## AIDS fear runs rampant in the U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Fear of AIDS is sweeping the United States. People are changing their sexual habits, for fear of contracting the disease, and parents have kept their children out of school, for fear of contagion from infected classmates.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) reported that 12,932 cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome had been diagnosed in the United States out of 15,131 identified around the world as of Aug. 30. The mortality rate is about 50 per cent worldwide. In the United States 6,481 victims had died.

The national centres for disease control in Atlanta has tallied 165 cases of AIDS among American children under 13, although doctors estimate hundreds more probably have milder forms of the disease and others will develop it. The children have usually contracted the disease from infected parents.

Surveys indicate concern over AIDS is rising, even though it is not the plague that some fear. Pneumonia and influenza are far worse killers, claiming nearly 50,000 American lives annually.

But that appears to be of little comfort to those who have AIDS or fear getting. No cure is known. In New York, AIDS is the lea-

ding cause of death among men aged 30 to 39. Eight cases — including four deaths — have been reported among United Nations personnel.

On the first day of the new school year in September, New York parents kept home 12,000 children in a protest over one unidentified 7-year-old second grade student with AIDS who was allowed to attend classes. Although the authorities insisted the chance of AIDS being contracted through contact in the classroom was almost zero, parents angrily declared they did not want to take the chance.

By the second week of classes most of the children were going to school although parents had taken the case to court.

Despite assurances that AIDS cannot be transmitted through casual contact, a recent Gallup poll said two-thirds of those surveyed believe there is a great danger it soon will spread through the high-risk groups — homosexuals, intravenous drug users and hemophiliacs — that comprise 95 per cent of the victims.

The U.S. government has allocated \$126 million for AIDS research in 1986, up from \$100 million this year. President Ronald Reagan said it is a top priority. "There's no question of the ser-

iousness of this, and the need to find an answer."

The revelation that movie star Rock Hudson had AIDS shocked the nation. Homosexuals in the film industry fear a blacklist that would keep them from working, and Screen Actors Guild President Ed Asner said some production companies reportedly are cutting out kissing scenes.

Some people, particularly homosexuals, are changing their sexual habits. In San Francisco, where homosexuals comprise 15 per cent of the city's 720,000 residents, two studies show that 75 per cent to 80 per cent of gay men have opted for less promiscuous, safer sex lives. And they are taking better care of their health, giving more emphasis to getting enough sleep, food and exercise.

The city has closed its bathhouse, where gays gathered and engaged in sex. But new AIDS cases are being reported in the city at the rate of two a day, deaths at more than one daily.

San Francisco's Roman Catholic Archbishop, John R. Juen, recently led 600 people in a liturgy of the 40 hours, a service dating to the black death of the middle ages.

A few homosexuals are choosing celibacy.

Phill Hanan, a Manhattan psychotherapist whose clients include several homosexuals. "I have a lot of friends who have abstained from sex for a long time."

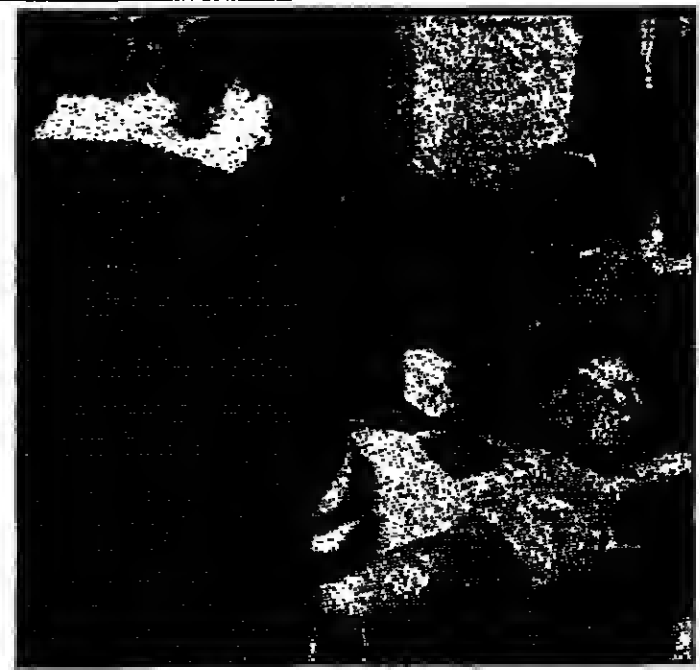
Newspapers, radio and television devote pages and hours to the plight of victims and the latest developments. Calls flood special telephone lines providing AIDS information.

"There is so much apprehension. They spend lots of time giving out information (on the telephone) to very, very up TV people," said Dr. Gary Swinger, assistant director of the communicable disease section of Tennessee's State Health and Environment Department.

"The people who are at the lowest risk are the ones most obsessed," said Barry Davidson, spokesman for New York's Gay Men's Health Crisis, the nation's first non-profit foundation to deal with the crisis.

Travel agents say vacationers less frequently are choosing areas with high incidences of AIDS. The military plans to test its 320,000 annual recruits for AIDS to prevent an epidemic among its troops similar to that of venereal disease, already six times higher than in the general population.

In Connecticut, 15 prospective jurors were excused from a mur-



Most countries nowadays screen blood donors for fear of AIDS virus



## Manchester United stalls at Luton to end streak

LONDON (R) — Tottenham's 25-year-old English soccer league record of 11 successive victories proved beyond the reach of Manchester United Saturday when United dropped their first points of the season in a 1-1 draw at Luton.

But Third Division Reading succeeded where United failed when they beat Bolton 1-0 at home to give them a maximum 33 points from their 11 games.

United, who had won their opening 10 games with a goal tally of 27-3, took the lead in the 60th minute through Welsh striker Mark Hughes but Brian Stein replied for Luton eight minutes later.

While United will be disappointed not to have matched Tottenham's feat, they had the consolation of increasing their lead at the top of the league to 10 points, courtesy of Queen's Park Rangers' unexpected 2-1 home win over Liverpool.

Paul Walsh, who replaced Kenny Dalglish in the Liverpool line-up — the player-manager dropped himself — shot "the reds" in front after nine minutes but Rangers hit back through Terry Fenwick (43) and Gary Bannister (62).

Despite that setback, Liverpool remained second on goal difference above Chelsea, 1-0 winners at Manchester City.

A capacity crowd of 16,000 packed into the Kenilworth Road Stadium to see if Luton could deny

United a place in the record books, and they were rewarded with 90 minutes of non-stop action.

United took a somewhat fortuitous lead on Luton's artificial pitch when a Hughes' shot spun off a defender's foot and looped crazily over goalkeeper Les Sealey's head into the roof of the net.

But once Stein equalised, Luton took a firm grip on the match and squandered two gilt-edged opportunities to become the first team to beat United in the league since last May.

Ten minutes from the end, substitute Paul Elliott contrived to scoop the ball past the post in front of an open goal six metres out, and 60 seconds later Nigerian winger Eusebio Nwajioji blasted the ball against the legs of United goalkeeper Gary Bailey when clean through.

At least Luton's superb display has finally ended the senseless argument about whether United are a better team than the Tottenham side which completed the League and F.A. Cup double in the 1960-61 season.

Such comparisons are fatuous, though it would be interesting to

see how players like Danny Blanchflower, Dave Mackay and the late John White would have fared in the modern game.

In 1960, before defensive tactics took much of the fun out of football, Tottenham won their opening 11 games of the season by scoring 36 goals and conceding 11.

Tottenham went on to win the title by an eight-point margin from Sheffield Wednesday in the days when a win was worth two points, and United may well go on to lift the championship in similar style.

Liverpool began the day nine points in arrears but slipped further adrift with their second defeat of the season.

Dalglish relegated himself to the substitutes' bench and Liverpool obviously missed his silky touches on the Loftus road plastic pitch, though Walsh rewarded his manager by netting his first goal.

Rangers, the side built by Terry Venables before he took over at Barcelona, refused to admit defeat, however, and Fenwick and Bannister's goals served to see justice done.

Glasgow Celtic, knocked out of the European Cup Winners' Cup by Atletico Madrid in midweek, remained on top of the Scottish Premier League with a smooth 2-0 home win over St. Mirren.

Prolific striker Brian McChir and teenage defender Paul McGugan scored the goals which kept Celtic one point ahead of Aberdeen and city rivals Rangers with a game in hand.

Aberdeen held on to second place on goal difference by beating Clydebank 3-1 at home, though the scoreline scarcely reflects the visitors' contribution to a thrilling game.

## Sweden and W. Germany to square off in European Davis Cup final

LONDON (R) — Sweden, the titheholders, and West Germany Saturday won through to only the sixth all-European Davis Cup tennis final, sealing their semifinal victories with a day to spare.

Wimbledon Champion Boris Becker and Andreas Maurer swept West Germany to an impregnable 3-0 lead over Czechoslovakia in Frankfurt, the visitors losing the doubles despite being able to call on U.S. Open Champion Ivan Lendl for the first time in the tie.

The Germans will host the December final against Sweden, who made sure of their first Davis Cup victory over Australia when Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd beat John Fitzgerald and Mark Edmondson 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 in Malmö for a similar 3-0 advantage.

Sweden's win on an indoor clay court avenged their defeat by Australia in the 1983 final on grass in Melbourne. The Swedes went on to win the title last year when they beat the United States, also indoors on clay, 4-1 in Gothenburg.

West Germany are certain to stage the final on the same fast carpet laid at Frankfurt's Festhalle for the semifinal against Czechoslovakia, Becker showed again

Saturday that it is a surface on which his strong-arm game flourishes.

Becker, 17, who won his singles on the first day in straight sets, learned with Maurer to overpower Lendl, unavailable for the singles because of an arm injury, and Tomas Smid 6-1, 7-5, 6-4.

Lendl's injury and Smid's six-hour singles match Friday against Michael Westphal undoubtedly contributed to their unavailing effort although with Becker responding so magnificently to the expectations of the home crowd, it would have been a difficult match for them to win in any circumstances.

The success of Sweden and West Germany in reaching the final is further evidence of a shift of power in men's tennis. For years the competition was dominated by the Americans and Australians and it was not until 1975 that Sweden reached the final for the first time. West Germany have appeared in only one previous final in 1970 when they lost 5-0 to the United States.

Other Davis Cup action Saturday involved matches affecting promotion and relegation to and from next year's World Group.

## Senna secures pole position for Grand Prix of Europe

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — Ayrton Senna beat fellow Brazilian Nelson Piquet Saturday in a gripping duel for pole position at Sunday's Grand Prix of Europe. Senna, still the pupil compared

with Piquet's masterful record, emerged from the one-hour final practice session with a superb lap time of one minute 17.169 seconds.

No one had travelled the twisting, hilly and very bumpy 4.2-km circuit faster.

Piquet went through almost his entire repertoire in an abortive attempt to topple Senna and his Lotus.

He was fastest for a time but in the end the Brabham driver had to settle for a second best 1:17.482.

Behind them world champion-elect Alain Prost was relegated from fifth to sixth place on the starting grid.

## American men cling to slim lead at World Cup Athletics meet

CANBERRA (R) — A sizzling 400 metres run by Michael Franks and a classy display by the men's 4x100 metres relay team helped the United States to a one-point lead over the Soviet Union at the end of the second day of the World Cup Athletics meeting.

The relay quartet's victory gave the United States 86 points. East Germany are in third place with 77 points and the popular Africans are fourth with 68.

Meanwhile the remorseless East German women continued to pile up the points, ending the day 11.5 ahead of their arch-rivals the Soviet Union.

The second day of the three-day meeting had more than its fair share of drama, tears and farce.

Two African men had convincing wins on the track, the Soviet Union's Sergei Bubka made three unsuccessful attempts on his own world pole vault record and a Soviet woman broke down in tears after thinking she had finished in the 10,000 metres when there was still a lap to go.

And during all the action on the track there was constant behind-the-scenes commotion as one result was changed three times and officials admitted that faulty equipment had led to a number of false times in Friday's results.

The result of the first track event, the women's 1100 metres

hurdles, remained unclear until near the end of the day.

Judges first decided that Bulgarian Ginka Zagorcheva and Comelia Oschkenat of East Germany were locked in a dead heat for first place.

After a protest by the European team, Zagorcheva was awarded the race and results were amended accordingly. The East Germans then appealed and a jury decided Oschkenat was the victor, leaving the European team distinctly unhappy.

Soviet women's distance runner Olga Bondarenko crossed the line in the 10,000 metres convinced she had finished only to hear to her dismay the hell signalling the last lap.

Bondarenko, who had come to almost a complete standstill, tried gallantly to pick up the pace again but she struggled home in third position.

The confused and distressed Bondarenko broke down in tears at the post-race news conference and told reporters she would never race again. But after sympathetic questioning she recovered some of her composure and conceded that she might compete in the future.

Bubka, who told reporters confidently earlier this week that he could take his world record (6.00) metres to 6.10, never looked like

setting a new mark in favourable conditions.

Bubka echoed the feelings of many athletes here when he said he was tired after the long European season and planned to take a rest until the start of the U.S. indoor season in February.

The crowd, disappointed at the lacklustre fourth place by local hero Darren Clark in the 400 metres, saved their loudest cheers for two fine performances from the African men.

Twenty-year-old Julius Kariuki helied his years when he defeated Henry Marsh in the 3,000 metres steeplechase in a thrilling finish to leave the American still chasing a major international championship victory.

And Omar Khalifa swept to victory in the 1,500 metres, holding off a late surge from East Germany's Olaf Beyer.

Franks showed his top form of the season when he won the 400 metres in a year's best mark of 44.47 while the men's relay team gave a smooth exhibition of baton-changing to win the 4x100 event.

The U.S. quartet, who had been critical of the quadruple Olympic champion Carl Lewis earlier this week, diplomatically declined comment when asked about their absent colleague.

## Arab squads seek World Cup tickets

By Charles Lambelin  
Renter

RABAT — For the first time in world soccer cup history, North African teams will fill both of Africa's places at the finals in Mexico next year.

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya join battle on Sunday for the two spots in the African qualifying zone.

Morocco meet Libya in Rabat, while Tunisia and Algeria face each other in Tunis in the first leg matches.

Only Libya have never reached the World Cup finals before but, if only because they will play the return leg of their zone final against Morocco on the artificial surface at Benghazi Stadium on Oct.

18, they have a slight edge. Morocco reached the World Cup finals in 1970 in Mexico. They lost 2-1 to West Germany, 3-0 to Peru and fought out a goalless draw against Bulgaria.

In Argentina in 1978, Tunisia beat Mexico 3-1, lost 1-0 to Poland and drew 0-0 against West Germany while in 1982 in Spain, Algeria caused a sensation by beating West Germany 2-1, losing 2-0 to Austria and then beating Chile 3-1.

Moroccan coach Lambi Chicha, a former professional player in France, says one key to the North Africans' success in this year's qualifying rounds is that their style comes naturally. They also have the best sports installations in Africa.

He said black African countries where the natural game is more physical and less technical, often had British or German trainers who favoured a less spontaneous brand of football.

The North Africans were better ball players and were given more scope for improvisation, he said. They also had more friendly matches against professional European teams and took part in more international competitions.

Another factor, he said, was that black Africa had no constant recruitment policy among young players. Success was short-lived, winning players got rich quick and faded away just as quickly because they lost the will to play.

## RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1985

**FIRST RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 2 minutes 5 seconds

**1ST:** HORSE Dabhit Dafy  
**2ND:** M. Sultan  
**3RD:** Sokoot

**OWNER**  
Hamad Abdullah El Jamany  
Sultan Faisal A. Jnaib  
Farhan Falih

**SECOND RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 42 seconds

**1ST:** HORSE El Hasna  
**2ND:** Minkareem  
**3RD:** Saad

**OWNER**  
Nimir El Hmoud  
Ziad Samy Yacoub  
Samy Yacoub Madros

**THIRD RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 14 seconds

**1ST:** HORSE Anan  
**2ND:** El Jaziah  
**3RD:** Banoon

**OWNER**  
Ziad Abboud Nafie  
Thamir Hazza El Hadeed

**FOURTH RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 8 seconds

**1ST:** HORSE Hilal Maeen  
**2ND:** El Karamah  
**3RD:** Nafih

**OWNER**  
Khalil Haddadin  
Mazin El Hadeed  
Faisal Awwad El Falez

**FIFTH RACE:**  
For third class horses  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 2 minutes 2 seconds

**1ST:** HORSE Khatir  
**2ND:** Intisar Kals  
**3RD:** Saad Khalid

**OWNER**  
Thamir Mshary  
Mohammad Maeesh  
Nasir Mohammad A. El Kareem

**SIXTH RACE:**  
For second & third class horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 7 seconds

**1ST:** HORSE Sarim  
**2ND:** Halimih  
**3RD:** Kas El Molook

**OWNER**  
H.H. Late Sherif  
Nasir Stable  
Izzat Kandour  
Faisal Awwad El Falez

**FOR RENT**  
**Furnished or unfurnished**  
Apartment consisting of two bedrooms, large salon, two bathrooms, separate central heating, telephone, lift.  
Location: Tla'a Al Ali, opposite University Hospital, 500 metres from hospital.  
Pls. call 780419 after 3:00 p.m.

## FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour TV, central heating, telephone.

Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.

Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.

## AL SALAM DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Near Fifth Circle Pharmacy Tel: 814969

Apartments vary in size from one bedroom and a salon to four rooms and a salon. All with central heating, telephone and modern furniture.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

A ground floor consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, three glassed-in verandas, garage, garden and telephone. Um Utheina, near the Saudi Ambassador's residence at the end of the street.

Call 664235 - Hanin

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Deluxe furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room in addition to central heating and telephone. Location: Shmeisani, near the French school and Al Dustour newspaper.

For information call 664839 after 10:00 a.m.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, salon, living room, 2-bathrooms, gardens, with central heating and a telephone.

Located near University of Jordan Hospital. Call 674785

TODAY  
CINEMA  
**OPERA**  
AL ABDALY TRADING CENTER TEL 675573  
GLENDA JACKSON JULIE CHRISTIE ANN-MARGRET  
ALAN BATES  
**The Return of the Soldier**  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

<p><b>Cinema CONCORD</b> Tel: 44092-44280 677420 <b>PURPLE HEARTS</b> (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p><b>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN</b> Tel: 22117 <b>VERDICT AT THE END OF TRIAL SESSION</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5 30-8</p>	<p><b>Cinema RAINBOW</b> Tel: 625155 <b>CODENAME WILDGESE</b> Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p><b>Cinema OPERA</b> Tel: 675573 <b>THE RETURN OF THE SOLDIER</b> Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30, Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p><b>Cinema PALESTINE</b> Tel: 22117 <b>THE TWINS</b> BRUCE LEE THE INVINCIBLE (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p><b>Cinema RAGHADAN</b> Tel: 22198 <b>BADE DIL WALA</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5-30-8</p>	<p><b>Cinema Philadelphia</b> <b>THE EVIL THAT MEN DO</b> Shows at 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 TEL: 3444-3449</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--	---







## U.S. aides sceptical about Gorbachev's proposals

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials have remained sceptical about arms control proposals unveiled with a flourish by Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev this week during a visit to Paris.

The officials welcomed Mr. Gorbachev's talk of 50 per cent reductions in nuclear arsenals and said they should be discussed at next month's Geneva summit between Mr. Gorbachev and President Reagan.

But they also hinted that behind the glitter of the new proposals, the same old ideas lurked.

Mr. Gorbachev's French trip was seen as a masterful effort to divide U.S. and allied public opinion by a Kremlin chief who appeared to have a solid grasp of public relations.

But one U.S. official expressed uneasiness about the results of Mr. Gorbachev's trip.

"Having a Soviet leader who can walk, talk, wear a suit that seems to fit — that seems to impress some elements of the media mightily," he said. "The contrast is bound to mesmerise people for a few weeks."

But the official said he got the impression that "after the initial shock... they will begin to look at

what he was saying and think: 'Well, you know there's not so much new here. It's the same old stuff.' And frankly I'm not that worried."

Vice President George Bush said Moscow's arms control blitz — including a Gorbachev interview with Time magazine, a U.N. speech by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Mr. Gorbachev's Paris appearances — "is part of a serious, well-planned attempt to mould public opinion in the West."

Mr. Bush and other officials also had serious questions about some of Mr. Gorbachev's specific proposals.

Of Mr. Gorbachev's claim that medium-range SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe were being dismantled, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. arms control and disarmament agency, said: "It is not new, but it's just not true either."

Mr. Gorbachev also seemed to indicate readiness to agree on

medium-range missiles without waiting for parallel progress on space and strategic arms. The State Department welcomed this. But the thrust of the Soviet stance on arms talks has been one of opposition to the "Star Wars" anti-missile programme, formally known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Nothing that either Washington or Moscow has said shows promise of any compromise on this issue.

The Reagan administration on Friday brought out a new glossy booklet detailing its claim that the Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in Strategic Defence and has been pursuing a vigorous programme for decades.

And Mr. Reagan himself, told by reporters that Mr. Gorbachev and President Francois Mitterrand of France had proposed that the programme be ended, replied: "Well, they can go on saying it — I ain't gonna do it."

In Peking, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said Saturday a proposal by Soviet chief Mikhail Gorbachev to cut strategic nuclear arsenals by half did not mean any substantial change, officials in a Bavarian delegation said.



IN A BID TO SAVE LIFE: Rescue workers examine the site where they believe a nine-year-old boy is trapped under the rubble of Mexico's earthquake (AP wirephoto)

## 2 more die in S. African violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Two blacks were killed, one of them a policeman, in a riot in Johannesburg on Friday. A soldier was seriously injured by a stone in the eastern Cape province.

In Pretoria Saturday the Netherlands and South Africa are attempting to resolve a diplomatic crisis over a fugitive Dutchman boobyed up in a Dutch embassy building.

A top-level Dutch delegation flew in Friday to discuss Klaas de Jonge, who escaped in July from South African police who were interrogating him about alleged arms offences. He took refuge in the Netherlands embassy in Pretoria.

The embassy was due to move premises but kept on the old offices to give De Jonge continued diplomatic immunity. However last week South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said immunity would be removed from the building on Oct. 8.

The Dutch, arguing that immunity could not be withdrawn unilaterally, have sent out a four-man team led by Ambassador At-Large Henri Wijngaerts. They had their first meeting with South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha Friday.

On Friday night police reported widespread protests by people classified under apartheid race laws as coloured (mixed race) or black. Police said they fired teargas to break up a crowd marching on the white suburb of Beaufort West in Cape Town and arrested 12 people in the Cape and Transvaal provinces.

More than 725 people, nearly all black, have died in 20 months of unrest which has intensified international protest at South Africa's racial policies.

## Portuguese elect new government today

LISBON (R) — Portugal's nearly eight million electors vote on Sunday in the 11th free and democratic national poll held since an armed forces revolution ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship in 1974.

The election, coming more than two years after the last held in April 1983, will choose Portugal's 16th government since then, reflecting the political instability that has plagued the nation since the revolution.

Political parties wound up a three-week general election campaign Friday with all main contenders predicting victory. All forms of public campaigning are prohibited on the eve of polling day.

The Socialists led by Prime Minister Mario Soares and their former allies in the outgoing government, the Social Democratic Party (PSD), are the main rivals in the poll, vying with each other to gain a sufficient majority to govern alone.

Also prominent among the 11 parties or political groupings taking part are the right-wing Christian Democratic Party (CDS) and the pro-Soviet Communist Party.

The new Democratic Renewal Party (PRD) formed this year is also running for the first time. It claims President Antonio Ramalho Eanes as its natural head. Although he has not publicly committed himself, despite the participation of his wife Manuela in the PRD campaign.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

overnight in which protesters hurled petrol-bombs and stones. A soldier was seriously injured by a stone in the eastern Cape province.

In Pretoria Saturday the Netherlands and South Africa are attempting to resolve a diplomatic crisis over a fugitive Dutchman boobyed up in a Dutch embassy building.

A top-level Dutch delegation flew in Friday to discuss Klaas de Jonge, who escaped in July from South African police who were interrogating him about alleged arms offences. He took refuge in the Netherlands embassy in Pretoria.

The embassy was due to move premises but kept on the old offices to give De Jonge continued diplomatic immunity. However last week South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said immunity would be removed from the building on Oct. 8.

The Dutch, arguing that immunity could not be withdrawn unilaterally, have sent out a four-man team led by Ambassador At-Large Henri Wijngaerts. They had their first meeting with South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha Friday.

On Friday night police reported widespread protests by people classified under apartheid race laws as coloured (mixed race) or black. Police said they fired teargas to break up a crowd marching on the white suburb of Beaufort West in Cape Town and arrested 12 people in the Cape and Transvaal provinces.

More than 725 people, nearly all black, have died in 20 months of unrest which has intensified international protest at South Africa's racial policies.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

The PSD and the right-wing Christian Democrats, former government allies between 1980 and 1983, are the most widely tipped to join forces if the PSD wins the biggest number of votes on Sunday without gaining an absolute majority.

They believe it is likely the winning party will be obliged to form a coalition with one of the other main parties to gain a viable majority in the 250-seat parliament. No party has won an outright majority in any poll since 1974.

## Atlantis releases military satellites into orbit

HOUSTON (R) — The space shuttle Atlantis began the second day of its maiden flight Saturday with the U.S. Air Force maintaining secrecy over the defence-dedicated mission.

A pair of military communications satellites were released from the shuttle's cargo bay Friday about 400 kilometres above the earth, and a booster rocket then lifted them in tandem to a 35,400 kilometres high orbit.

The satellites, part of the defence satellite communications system, were designed to serve as radio relay stations linking military control centres with forces around the world and could be used to transmit presidential orders for a nuclear attack.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials had said privately that the satellites would be deployed early in the flight, but the exact timing was not disclosed.

At Johnson Space Centre here NASA suspended its usual practice of issuing periodic reports on the status of the mission and holding press briefings with flight directors.

All communications between the five-man crew and mission control were blacked out to the media.

A NASA spokesman said in the absence of any further statements it could be assumed there had been no change since Thursday's announcement shortly after the launch from Cape Canaveral that "all systems look good and the crew is well."

Unless problems arise with the orbiter system or the crew, no further announcements are expected until NASA gives 24-hour notice of the scheduled landing time next week, probably no later than Tuesday, at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Atlantis, the fourth space shuttle orbiter to join NASA's fleet, is lighter in weight than its three predecessors but can withstand higher surface temperatures and structural stress.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

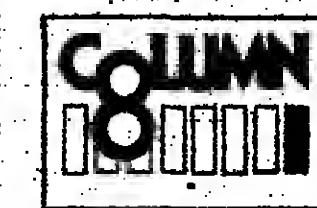
To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.

Atlantis' upper wings and fuselage are coated with a thick, quilt-like insulation instead of the low-temperature tiles that have come loose on other spacecraft.

To bolster internal structures, graphite epoxy has replaced aluminium spars and beams in the wings and payload bay doors.



## Reagan caught in traffic jam

NEWARK, New Jersey (R) — President Reagan, usually driven through streets cleared of other vehicles as a security measure, was caught in a massive rush-hour traffic jam as he approached Newark airport.

Mr. Reagan's limousine, with secret service agents and police in cars in front of and behind it, was forced to stop a mile from the airport for six minutes — a delay that normally would be considered a high security risk.

Secret service agents blamed the New York-New Jersey Port Authority, which owns the airport, saying its police officers failed to clear the main highway to the airport. Efforts by New Jersey State Police succeeded in clearing the way for the presidential limousine but the result was an even worse traffic jam for thousands of commuters.

Mr. Reagan was on his way to the airport for a flight to Washington after a one-day trip to Parsippany, New Jersey, where he delivered a speech supporting reform of the nation's tax system.

## Panda has diabetes